"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, with probable rain today and Tuesday; moderate to brisk east winds.
For full weather report see Page 11.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,519. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

GOV. GLYNN DEFENDS HIS APPOINTMENTS

Better Men Than Any Named in Recent Years, He Says—Denies Tammany Influence.

HIGH PRAISE FOR McCABE

Has Honesty and Brains, He Says, —Better Than Bosses Republicans Honored—Sweet Attacks Glynn.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 29.—Gov. Glynn tonight gave out a statement defending his appointments made in the closing hours of the Legislature—appointments which have been widely attacked, the assertion being baldly made that in respect to some of them the Governor yielded to the influence of Tammany Hall. The statement follows:

No matter what my critics may say, I believe that my appointments as Governor have brought more ability and capacity to the service of New York State than the appointments of any Governor of recent years. Not that I flatter myself upon selective powers, but because existing conditions have induced the right sort of men to enter public life. Can you think of any judicial appointments that match Hornblower and Cardozo to the Court of Appeals? Has any other Governor named a State Commissioner of Health who can bear a comparison with Dr. Bigg? Was not Riley a good appointee as Superintendent of Prisons, Huson as Commissioner of Agriculture, and Lynch as Commissioner of Labor? Can any one name their superiors in these respective positions?

It seems to me that Seymour Van Santvoord, William Temple Emmet and Prof. Irvine of Cornell are ideal appointments to the up-State Public Service Commission. These three men make the commission stronger than it has been since its creation.

Denies Tammany Influence.

Those who say that Tammany named Emmet are dreaming. Tammany was against Emmet. Tammany opposed Emmet. I forced Emmet's appointment on account of his ability and integrity. Tammany had as much to do with the appointment of Emmet as it had to do with Prof. Irvine and Mr. Van Santvoord.

I suppose Tammany named Prof. Mosher of Rochester University to the Workmen's Compensation Commission and Frank Hasbrouck as Superintendent of Insurance. The Democrats of Monroe County backed Mosher and named him. William Church Osborn backed Hasbrouck and had more to do with the appointment of Eugene Lamb Richards as Superintendent of Banks than any other man. The appointment of Prof. Irvine was recommended by Democrats in the Southern Tier. Morgan was named as Lunacy Commissioner on account of his legal and business ability and the tremendous backing he had from his neighbors in Herkimer County.

Schulz was named as Public Service Commissioner in the First Department because I thought the Bronx was entitled to representation on the board, and Schulz, in my opinion, was the best man in sight.

Schulz was not a candidate. He did not seek the place. But I knew that his record in Albany as a legislator showed that he was clean and capable. I was educated in the Bronx. I have many friends there, and personally knew Schulz's fine standing in that borough. I knew of the flattering vote he has always received when he ran for office. I knew his ability and his character. I knew the interest he had taken in Bronx traction and tax affairs, and thought him the best man that I could get.

Forced the Place on Schulz.

The Bronx organization backed Thomas Quinn. I concluded his experience was not the kind needed in the board. Then it backed Congressman Goulden for the place, but I though this a young man's job. Then came a deadlock. Finally, I called Judge Schulz up on the telephone and told him I intended to send in his name. He protested, and said he did not want the place. I told him he must take it or the Bronx would lose representation.

He insisted that he could not accept. I told him that despite his protest I proposed to name him and take my chances, that his Bronx neighbors would compel him to accept. Schulz is an independent, and an able man. He will make a good and honest Commissioner.

I venture to predict that none of my appointees, either to the up-State or the down-State commissions, will immediately find themselves in lucrative positions in the offices of corporations they have been supervising after their term of office has expired.

Now as to the Tax Commissioner. All the Senators from Kings County had their fighting clothes on for Byrnes. The Brooklyn Senators are men whose opinions are worth consideration. They know Byrnes better than I do. All I know of Byrnes is his work as Tax Commissioner, and that has been commended to me. With all the "isms" and theories in the air about taxation, an angel could not suit everybody as State Tax Commissioner.

And Now the Nightmare, McCabe.

And now comes McCabe, the nightmare of the hypercritical. How many of the men who are criticising McCabe know him, or ever saw him?

Well, I know him, and I say he is an honest man and brainy. The people who turn up their noses at McCabe are unable to attack either his character or his ability. McCabe is a better read man than many of his critics. His private life is without stain. He reads and, what is more, he thinks. The Brooklyn Eagle had him right last night when it said editorially that McCabe was criticized by those who did not know him.

When McCabe went out of the office of County Clerk Marcus T. Hun, one of Albany's leading lawyers, said McCabe was one of the most efficient County Clerks that Albany ever had. Around McCabe his enemies have built up a diabolical myth.

McCabe will make an admirable record as Conservation Commissioner and his work will win praise from those who now condemn him. But it is urged that in McCabe I named a politician to office. Well, what if I did? That is not the real reason of criticising him. Roosevelt and Hughes both named politicians to office, and I saw no criticism of it at the time.

Bosses Republicans Honored.

Roosevelt named Francis Hendricks, Republican boss of Onondaga County, as Superintendent of Insurance; F. D. Kilburn, Republican boss of Franklin County, as Superintendent of Banks; Charles Welting, Republican boss of Schoharie County, as Commissioner of Agriculture, and Lester F. Sterns, Republican boss of Chautauqua County, as State Tax Commissioner. Gov.

Continued on Page 2.

PIG'S EYE GIVES SIGHT.

Transfer of Cornea from Animal to Child Proves Successful.

BALTIMORE, March 29.—Sight has been given to the left eye of David Kane, 9-months-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Kane of Gettysburg, Penn., through the grafting of the cornea of a pig's eye to the child's eyeball, according to physicians at a hospital here. Certain tests, they declare, have brought out this fact without a doubt.

When the bandage was removed from the eye it was declared that the child followed the course of a lighted candle which was moved in front of him. Another test that brings out the fact more clearly is that the child now winks his eyelid if a finger or a small object is waved close to the eye. The movement of the eyelid is the natural one.

The disease from which little David had suffered since he was 3 weeks old is known as staphyloma of the cornea. Both eyes became affected and the child was practically blind. Sight was partially restored to the right eye, however, after treatment. The left seemed to be in a hopeless condition and it was only as a last resort that the operation was decided upon.

The operation was performed last Monday and the cornea of the pig's eye was used because it was said it more closely resembles the human cornea than that of any other animal. Child and pig were placed under an anaesthetic and the outer covering of the animal's eye was removed. It was quickly placed on the eyeball of the child. The child's eye to-day is said to be perfectly clear and free from inflammation.

ICE NEAR STEAMSHIP LANE.

The Magdalene Held Captive Sixteen Hours, Captain Says.

Capt. Hansen of the Norwegian steamer Magdalene, which arrived in Quarantine yesterday from Fowey, England, with a cargo of China clay, reported that the ship had been nearly crushed by icebergs off the Banks of Newfoundland to the north of the Atlantic liners' lane.

The Magdalene left Fowey on March 5, the Captain said, and had moderately rough weather ending in a gale on March 21. When the wind dropped and the sea subsided, the steamer ran into a dense fog. At the same time the lookout man shouted: "Ice dead ahead." The engines were reversed, but the steamer crashed through field ice into clear water. Again the next afternoon the Magdalene ran into ice which pounded against the hull with great violence and started a leak in the forepeak.

In the night, according to the Captain, the steamer was jammed between two icebergs and remained for sixteen hours in the ice which threatened to crush her sides. The Captain and the chief engineer estimated the damage done to the plates by ice at $8,000.

OPERA STARS HURT IN CRUSH

Immense Crowd at Pier as Boston Company Sails for Paris.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 29.—The departure to-day of the Boston Opera Company for its Spring season in Paris was the occasion of even a bigger demonstration than had been planned. With more than 5,000 people crowding the Leyland Line pier, where the Red Star steamer Lapland had put in on her voyage from New York, the leavetaking was vociferous, and owing to lack of police protection, marred by extreme disorder, nearly all the members of the company were injured in the crush, and some of them lost their hand baggage. Several of the women fainted.

Among those who suffered from bruises were Miss Myrna Sharlow, Mme Beriza, Henri Danges and Mme. Danges, Roberto Moronzoni, Miss Louise Ames, Leon Laffitte, Mme. Laffitte, Gaetane Britt, and Miss Margaret Saxon. Mme. Laffitte's handbag and tickets were wrenched away from her. Manager W. C. McDonald was so injured about the stomach that he was obliged to be assisted aboard, and taken to his stateroom. Miss Louise Ames and her mother fainted, and were carried aboard. The members of the company were angry over the episode.

A procession 400 strong, representing various organizations, marched from the Boston City Club, headed by a band, and President Frederick P. Fish of the City Club and ex-Mayor Fitzgerald made speeches at the pier after quiet had been restored. Miss Sharlow sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," some of her fellow-artists assisting, and then the lines were cast off and the Lapland moved downstream to shouting and the tooting of whistles.

WICKERSHAM IN AUTO CRASH

Ex-Attorney General and Granddaughter Cut Slightly by Glass.

George W. Wickersham, Attorney General of the United States in President Taft's Administration, and his 4-year-old granddaughter, Winifred Akin, daughter of Albert J. Akin of Hewlett, L. I., were slightly cut about the face and hands by broken glass in an automobile accident yesterday, at 187th Street and Southern Boulevard.

They were driving out to Bronx Park, when their motor car, driven by Chauffeur Patrick Ryan, became unmanageable, and ran into a trolley pole. The windshield was broken, and splinters scratched the faces of Mr. Wickersham and his granddaughter. Mr. Wickersham went home in his car, which had escaped serious injury. At the Gotham, where he lives, Mr. Wickersham said that his injuries and those of his granddaughter were trivial.

GOV. WALSH PLANS ECONOMY

He Has a Scheme to Save $75,000 a Year in Salaries.

BOSTON, March 29.—A plan for changing State commissions so that a saving of $75,000 a year would be made in salaries was outlined in a statement by Gov. Walsh to-night. He declared his belief in boards of three instead of five members, adding: "I further believe that the members should give all their time, and all should receive equal compensation."

Some of the features of the Governor's plan are:

Reduction of the Board of Port Directors and the Public Service Board to three members each; change of the Gas and Electric Light Commission into a second public service board of three; consolidation of the Metropolitan Park and Water and Sewage Commissions into a board of three; reorganization of the State Board of Health, with a single paid official in charge; putting back upon the various Public Service Corporations the cost of maintenance of the commissions.

CHAMP CLARK GIVES PRESIDENCY A JOLT

"It Doesn't Take as Much Sense to be President," He Says, "as to be Congressman."

10,000 MEN COULD FILL POST

Mexico Will Emerge from War Stronger Than Ever, Speaker Declares—Muckrakers Condemned.

"I believe there are in the United States at least 10,000 men who would make good Presidents, if they could get enough votes. Anyhow, it doesn't take as much sense to be a President as it does to be a Congressman. A President has a Cabinet of wise men to guide him. A Congressman has to do his own thinking," said Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, at the Young Men's Christian Association, Bedford Avenue and Monroe Street, Brooklyn, yesterday.

"If every public official from the President down to the janitor of the Capitol, and that includes all of us, were to die to-night, you would have another Government in a month that would be just as good as the one that passed away. With me, practicing law is my business. Politics is a mere recreation, so to speak."

Mr. Clark gave his opinion of the Presidency in a speech on "The United States in the Twentieth Century." There was one big public question to which he gave a wide berth, and that was the repeal of the exemption clause in the Panama Canal bill. One reason was that it was Sunday, and the other, as he himself put it, was that "there has already been too darn much talk about it."

But the Speaker did talk about the Monroe Doctrine. He insisted that a more honest body of men lived nowhere than were those now in Congress; he expressed the opinion that there were at least 10,000 men in the United States in every way qualified to fill the Presidential chair; that the Mexicans were not much worse off now than we ourselves were in the early sixties, and that if let alone they would emerge from the conflict stronger and better in every way than before the civil strife started.

The audience filled the auditorium, and in front of the building a crowd waited until the address was ended and gave the Speaker a cheer as he entered his automobile and hastened to Manhattan in time to catch an early evening train to Washington.

Frederick J. Warburton presided, and in introducing the Speaker, said that Mr. Clark would probably now be in the White House but for "the undemocratic rule of a Democratic convention."

"I am neither a preacher nor the son of a preacher," said Speaker Clark, "and I am not going to preach a sermon to you this afternoon, but instead I am going to talk to you for a little while about the United States in the twentieth century. In the last ten or twelve years nearly every muckraker and pessimist in America has been able to get the ear of the public, and, as a rule, if they can find somebody or something to abuse they can get into the newspapers. I made up my mind some time ago that it was time for some man who can get to the public to do so and tell the truth, and that's what I am going to do."

Progress of a Century.

The Speaker compared the United States of to-day with the United States of a hundred years ago. He cited its wonderful growth, in people and territory and wealth, and said that one of the religious tenets of the twentieth century should be the impossibility of a greedy man monopolizing the wealth of a thousand other Americans, as had been the case in many instances in recent years.

"If our wealth increases in the next one hundred years at the rate it has in the century that has just ended," said Mr. Clark, "it will amount to more than twelve and a half trillion dollars, and yet with all this prosperity about us the pessimists are eternally howling and the muckrakers are eternally abusing somebody or something. I tell you that if in 1920 the American people are true to the best traditions of the fathers this country of ours will be so far ahead of the rest of the world that all that will be left for the other nations to do will be to scramble for second place.

"In 1800 a majority of our people could not read or write, and thousands of the soldiers who won our independence had to sign their name with a cross. To-day less than 7 per cent. of our people are illiterate, and in 1920 it will be a disgrace for any man not to possess at least the rudiments of an education. In 1800 our boundaries were the Atlantic and the Pacific and Florida. To-day they begin in Porto Rico on the east and end in the west, the Lord knows where. In 1800 the churches, like the angels, were few and far between, the visits of preachers and priests were events of the seasons, and sometimes of the years. Now there is a church every four miles, and preachers and priests are as numerous as Republicans are on primary day in Vermont.

"When this Republic of ours was formed there was just one other republic in the world, and that was Switzerland, and ours was in such a precarious condition that they were not certain it would last until the next Christmas. Now there are twenty-six republics, and we are responsible for every one of them, not as a result of conquering armies, but because of the wholesomeness of our own example. Before the United States came into the family of nations they used to have an idea that government came down from above, and dropped on some tall royal head, and now government come from below and goes up just as does the sap in the trees.

Mark Twain's Greatness.

"The greatest man Missouri ever produced was Mark Twain. He was the greatest philosopher of his time. Yes, he was. And Mark Twain truly said that 'Blessed is the man who bloweth his own horn, lest it be not blown.'

"Every now and then somebody rises up and solemnly informs us that the Monroe Doctrine is dead. I answer such people as those in the words of Grover Cleveland in that historic utterance he made in the Venezuela affair. Cleveland said that 'we are sovereign on this continent.' And we are. What was the Monroe Doctrine, anyway? It was a declaration that no foreign power should colonize on this hemisphere. Those powers don't like it a bit, but the Monroe Doctrine is America's contribution to international law. The Monroe Doctrine was there every time some European power got busy and started to interfere with some little American republic. They'd start and then look

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The Other 38 Altman Pictures Reproduced by The Times New Rotogravure Process

The finest art supplement, not in color, ever given by any newspaper or magazine. Each picture is exquisitely reproduced and well worth framing. The thirty-eight pictures, which, with the thirteen reproduced in colors yesterday, make up the complete Altman collection, are a valuable album of old masters.

WITH NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

There will be a big demand for it. Thousands were unable to get the Easter edition yesterday. Better order next Sunday's Times to-day of your newsdealer.

ARREST AGITATORS WHO DEFY POLICE

Two Young Men and a Girl Are Locked Up for Fiery Speeches to "The Unemployed."

For the first time since Frank Tannenbaum, the young agitator, was sent to the penitentiary to serve one year for inciting to riot, the "army of the unemployed" met in Rutgers Square last night and clashed with the police. As a result of their fiery utterances and attacks upon the police and city government two of the agitators, Percy Marmor, known to his companions as "Percy the Rebel," and Bennie Belmont were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct and were locked up in the Madison Street police station. Bessie Friedman, 17 years old, who was in the great crowd which followed the prisoners to the police station, was arrested later because she refused to move on when warned. Marmor was one of the disturbers arrested when the "army" invaded St. Alphonsus's Church.

The trouble started when about one hundred members of the army left their quarters in the loft at 313 Grand Street early in the evening and headed for Rutgers Square. The police were notified, and Sergt. Patrick S. Hickey of the Madison Street Station and several detectives were assigned to accompany the marchers. They found Bennie Belmont on a platform in Rutgers Square haranguing the crowd in Yiddish. A fire which started in a nearby shanty diverted attention for a few minutes, but after it had been extinguished the crowd, swelled by a hundred recruits, surrounded the speaker again. Then some one who understood what Belmont was saying told Sergt. Hickey that the agitator had called the police "capitalistic bums" and "hoodlums."

Sergt. Hickey warned Belmont, but instead of ending his address he began to talk to the crowd in English and repeated the insults. The Sergeant arrested him. While the policeman and his prisoner were still in sight of the crowd Marmor jumped on the platform and began to speak. He did his best to outdo Belmont, and he was arrested also. No one took up the harangue where Belmont left off, and the crowd, by that time numbering fully 800, started pellmell after the policemen and their prisoners.

By the time the policemen had arrived at the Madison Street Station, the crowd surrounding them consisted of 1,000 men and women. Street car traffic in front of the station was blocked for the time, and the crowd, surging forward, broke open the door of the police station. About a score of those in the front ranks were thrown into the station. Miss Friedman was among them.

Detectives and patrolmen jumped to the doors, and pushed the intruders back. Miss Friedman, the police say, hurled abusive epithets at them, and then began to talk to the crowd outside. The police heard that she was telling them to break down the doors of the police station and rescue the "martyrs." They warned her several times, but she paid no attention to them. Then Sergt. Hickey said:

"Well, if you will have it, come along," and she was arrested.

Bessie Friedman was taken to the Woman's Night Court and arraigned before Magistrate Herbert, who released her. She told him that she was not a member of the "unemployed army," but worked in a hosiery mill. She admitted that her sympathies were with the "army."

Sergt. Hickey testified that the girl had endeavored to enter the police station and had called out "Damn the police." Another policeman testified that he understood her to say "Down with the police." In discharging her Magistrate Herbert told her that it would be better for her to go home and not to associate with men of the sort she was with when arrested.

Sergt. Hickey protested at the girl's release. He asked what use it was for the police to make arrests if no penalty was imposed on those they arrested. The Magistrate replied that while it was the duty of the police to make arrests, the matter of punishment rested entirely with the Magistrates.

The police also broke up a meeting of the "unemployed" early in the evening which had been started by about seventy men in front of St. Brigid's Church at Avenue B and Seventh Street. No one was arrested. The complaint was made by Father Minogue, who told Patrolman Lavin that the services in the church were being disturbed by the meeting. The patrolman replied that the Supreme Court had decided that citizens had the right of free speech. Then the priest conferred with Lieut. Quick and he directed the patrolman to explain the nature of the complaint to those in charge of the gathering.

Much to the relief of the police the speakers hurried away to Fifteenth Street and Avenue A, where their meeting continued without further incident.

In the Men's Night Court last night Marmor and Belmont were held in $1,000 bail each for trial in Special Sessions. One of their sympathizers who made a disturbance in court was ejected.

DETECTIVES GUARD CHURCH.

Attend Dr. Parkhurst's Service, but Unemployed Do Not Appear.

In the congregation to which Dr. C. H. Parkhurst preached in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday morning were Detective Lieut. Geghan and Detective Sergts. Gildea and Stilson, who have been watching demonstrations of the unemployed in Rutgers Square since Frank Tannenbaum led his first march on a church. A uniformed patrolman stood in Madison Square Park ready to warn the detectives should a crowd assemble.

The policemen anticipated an invasion of Dr. Parkhurst's church by the unemployed under the leadership of Miss Jane Eat, who spoke at Rutgers Square several times with Tannenbaum and was with him when he was arrested on March 4 in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Alphonsus. Three nights ago she invited the crowd in Rutgers Square, which gathers every night, to meet her in Madison Square Park Sunday morning. But neither Miss Eat nor any of her followers appeared in the neighborhood of Madison Square yesterday.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.
Ask for the Black Bottle with the Green Stripe.—Adv.

RETURNS TO FRIENDS AFTER HIS FUNERAL

Ryan Gives Patchogue a Shock, for It Mourned Him and Companion as Drowned.

Special to The New York Times.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., March 29.—William Farrell, who keeps a restaurant here on Ocean Avenue, turned white as paper and began to shiver and stare with wide eyes toward the entrance of his restaurant this morning. Several who noticed Farrell's fright looked in the same direction and then jumped up in amazement.

"Good heavens! how did you get here?" exclaimed one, addressing a smiling young man who had just come in at the door.

The newcomer was the speaking likeness of Jack Ryan, a clam fisherman, who every one in Patchogue knew was drowned last July with Henry Gill, when they had sailed out of Patchogue in a sharpie.

The sharpie, or flat-bottomed boat with a sail, was found a day or two after they had disappeared, floating bottom up near Fire Island. The shores were watched several days for their bodies. Friends raised $50 by subscription for flowers.

When the bodies were not found in two weeks, Patchogue turned out for an aquatic funeral ceremony. A minister at the water's edge told how two young lives had been snatched by the remorseless sea. A small boat darted out from the shore with the flowers aboard, and the crowd on shore saw several young men in black throw flowers one by one into the water by way of decking the graves of the two men.

For a while stories about the two men and reminiscences of others who had gone before them to death at sea near the places were leading topics of conversation, and then Patchogue forgot about the incident.

So when Ryan appeared in the flesh in Farrell's restaurant he was taken at first for a supernatural visitor. Farrell and one of the others in the restaurant had been contributors for the floral offerings. When he noticed the white faces and shuddering, Ryan laughed loudly and said:

"What's the matter with you fellows? Do you take me for a ghost?"

Ryan established that he was a bona fide human being with a vital spark by letting himself be pinched. When he was informed of the finding of the capsized boat and the solemn exercises over water for him and Gill he said:

"Why, Gill and I got a notion that we would like to travel a little one day when we were out on the bay. Clam fishing was dull, so we thought we would go to New York. We left the sharpie at Bay Shore, and I guess it floated over to Fire Island Beach. After we got to New York, Gill started for New Jersey and I went down South Carolina way. The other day things got dull there and I thought I would come back. I haven't heard from Gill."

"CORPSE" SITS UP IN COFFIN.

Cabrero's Funeral Postponed to Await Developments.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, March 30.—The Daily Telegraph's Barcelona correspondent says:

"An extraordinary case of trance or catalepsy has occurred here. Don Francisco Perez Cabrero, conductor of the orchestra of the Novedades Theatre, was seized with a sudden illness on Friday night. A doctor certified that his death occurred at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, due to heart failure. The burial was arranged to take place at 11 this morning, at which hour the funeral coach, the parish clergy, the family and friends, and a great number of theatrical celebrities arrived at the deceased's home.

"Suddenly a rumor was circulated that Cabrero had been resuscitated, and that his body, on being transferred to the coffin, lifted itself to an upright position. Medical experts made a fresh examination and found that, while there were the usual symptoms of post-mortem rigidity, the commencement of decomposition was absent.

"The priests, mourners, hired men, and funeral coach were accordingly ordered to retire and await developments.

"Cabrero was a notable musician and had been conductor of the most important lyric theatres here for forty years. He was likewise the composer of several successful light operas."

TURKISH WARSHIP COMING.

Cruiser Hamidieh Detailed for Panama Canal Opening.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, March 30.—According to The Daily Telegraph's Constantinople correspondent, the Government has decided that Turkey shall be represented at the Panama Canal opening by the cruiser Hamidieh.

The same warship represented Turkey at the coronation of King George and became famous by her service against the Greeks in the Balkan war.

Latest Shipping News.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS.—SS Laconia, (Cunard Line,) Naples to New York, was 1,220 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 11:35 P. M.; due April 2, forenoon.

FOUR SAVED BY BOY, MOTHER URGING HIM

12-Year-Old Rows Small Boat Into Storm and Rescues Crew of Wrecked Motor Boat.

BRINGS THEM ALL ASHORE

No Time to Get Help When Mrs. Schepper Saw Wreck in Jamaica Bay, So She "Let Fred Do It."

Fred Schepper, the twelve-year-old son of Frank Schepper, a bayman, called his mother to the window of their home in the fishing settlement in Sands Bay Inlet on Saturday evening to see a launch that was in trouble half a mile out on Jamaica Bay.

Evidently, the boat's engine was "dead" and the launch was being rolled about by big swells, while four men worked desperately to keep it head on to the seas. Every few seconds it dropped out of sight behind big waves and reappeared without gaining any headway.

Running out of the house, Fred and his mother heard shouts and then saw the launch heel over under a big wave and come up a few seconds later bottom side up, with four men struggling to grip the keel. Mrs. Schepper immediately took charge.

"You'll have to get out the boat and go after them, Fred," she said. "They're not more than half a mile out, and by the time we could call help they would be drowned."

Mrs. Schepper ran with her son to the water's edge, where he jumped into a small flat-bottomed rowboat and took the oars, while his mother cast it off from its moorings.

Fred had been out with his father hundreds of times, and in spite of his few years and small size could handle the oars with some skill. His tiny craft was soon out among the big waves. Mrs. Schepper stood on shore watching him and shouting encouragement.

"You can make it, Fred!" she cried. "There's four of them hanging on."

In a few minutes the boat was rolling up and down thirty-foot swells with a lean, wiry youngster tugging at the oars and heading for the capsized launch. It was getting dark and the men were too busy fighting for their lives to see the rowboat coming toward them. The youngster was within a few yards of them before they heard him shouting. Their cries guided him to the side of the launch.

When within a few feet of the wreck a man whom the boy recognized as a bayman let go of the keel and swam to the rowboat. While the small boy at the oars kept the boat headed against the seas, the first man assisted the other three, who were exhausted, into the boat.

Then, with the rowboat heavily overloaded, they had a perilous trip to the shore. The bayman wanted to row, but Fred said that he was not tired and that he understood the boat better than any one else. So the four men sat still and watched while the boy fought hard with the oars, and the boat crept slowly back toward the fishing settlement.

It was nearly half an hour later that the boat came alongside the small pier in front of their house. Mr. Schepper, who had returned while the boy was out with the boat, was waiting there with his wife. The whole party went to Schepper's home and dried before his fire, while Mrs. Schepper got them coffee.

The four men were Joseph Rand of 1,644 De Kalb Avenue, Joseph Weinstein of 420 Melrose Street, Frank Schlensky of 329 Melrose Street, Brooklyn, and Daniel Webster, a bayman of Sands Bay Inlet. They had started from Canarsie intending to cross Jamaica Bay to Rockaway Point, when their engine went back on them and the high seas overturned their craft.

12-YEAR-OLD SAVES CHUM.

Four Boys Near Death When Canoe Capsizes in the Passaic.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 29.—August Eisen, 12 years old, of 62 Second Street; Albert Whitlow, 12, of 105 Park Place; his cousin, Clarence Whitlow, 13, of 227 Burgess Place, and Abraham Einfrank, 14, of 434 Gregory Avenue, pushed off into the Passaic River in a canoe this afternoon. The river was high from rain and melting snow, and the current shot the canoe along so swiftly that the boys became alarmed and tried to paddle back to the shore.

Their strokes were not powerful enough to send the canoe across the current. They pointed its nose toward the shore, but the swift water carried them further out, and their efforts to paddle against it brought the canoe broadside to the current. Then the boys lost control entirely, and the canoe was driven round and round in a circle until it turned on its side and flung all four into the water about 150 feet from the Passaic side.

Albert Whitlow, who is a strong swimmer, came up near his cousin, caught him by the shoulder, and began to make for the shore. Clarence, who knew a little about swimming, struggled for a while to help himself, then became exhausted, and relied on his cousin to bring him out. The 12-year-old boy, towing the spent youngster, won his way to the shore several hundred yards below the place where they had capsized.

There were a number of people on shore on the Garfield side of the river who saw the canoe upset. As the two Whitlow boys started to swim away the watchers saw the other two struggle for a while to keep themselves up by clinging to the canoe. The craft was too light to support both of them, and when it appeared that their weight was forcing it under one of the boys struck out and swam straight down stream. The other boy, who evidently could not swim at all, clung to the canoe with both arms, while the strong current bowled it along and threatened to wrest it from his grip.

James Pasqualin, 18 years old, of 26 South Avenue, Clifton, N. J., an athlete and strong swimmer, who was on the Garfield side, stripped to his underclothing and plunged into the river. Before he could reach the canoe it had been torn by the force from the grasp of the youngster. The boy kept his head above water for a few seconds by struggling desperately with his arms, and then went under.

Pasqualin caught him by the hair when he rose for the third time, and then struck out to tow him to the Passaic side of the river. A few minutes later he arrived there with the boy, who was unconscious, and at first was thought to be dead. He was revived later at the Passaic General Hospital and identified as Abraham Einfrank, but it was said last night that his recovery was doubtful.

The other boy, August Eisen, let the current carry him down several hundred yards to the wooden bridge of the Susquehanna Railroad. He managed to clutch one of the piers and climbed up to safety.

The best sanitary cups for offices are "Lily" Cups, made by the Public Service Cup Co., Brklyn.—Adv.

AMUNDSEN MAY QUIT.

Will Give Up His Polar Quest if $200,000 Is Not Raised.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, March 30.—The Christiania correspondent of The London Times says that Capt. Roald Amundsen announces that his polar expedition depends upon his receiving a further Government grant toward his expenses. Altogether $200,000 will be required.

Amundsen is prepared to find a considerable sum himself, but will give up the expedition if the necessary amount cannot be raised.

BEAT ULSTER VOLUNTEERS.

One Badly Hurt by Nationalists—Army Heads Won't Yield.

BELFAST, March 29.—Late to-night three uniformed Ulster Volunteers were attacked near Carrick Hill by a crowd of Nationalists. The police dispersed the attacking party, and there were no further disorders. One of the Volunteers was so badly injured that he had to be conveyed to a hospital.

LONDON, Monday, March 30.—The Conservative morning papers assert that Field Marshal Sir John French and Gen. Ewart have decided not to withdraw their resignations; but no official announcement has been made or is expected until Parliament reassembles today.

Brig. Gen. Hubert Gough, commander of the Third Cavalry Brigade, has left the Curragh camp for some unknown place for a week's holiday, and in order to avoid interviewers.

In other respects the situation remains unchanged.

VIOLENT QUAKE RECORDED.

St. Louis Seismograph Shows Tremors Lasting 1 Hour and 24 Minutes.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 29.—A violent earthquake, lasting one hour and twenty-four minutes, was recorded on the seismograph of St. Louis University tonight. The instrument indicated that the disturbance occurred about 1,800 miles southwest of this point, the greatest energy of the quake coming from the south.

It is the belief of the officials of the university that the earthquake was in the southern part of Mexico or in Central America. The tremors began 6:46 and ended at 8:10 P. M.

FIREBUG AT ROCKEFELLER'S.

Dairy Destroyed by Flames Believed to be Incendiary.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 29.—John D. Rockefeller's fire hoodoo is still following him, for at midnight the large dairy at the Lowery place, owned by him, was destroyed by fire. The firemen say that the building was set on fire.

The blaze, which was discovered shortly before midnight, illumined the sky for miles around. Liberty Hook and Ladder Company, the Rockefeller company at Pocantico Hills, could not get horses to draw its apparatus and did not have hose enough to reach from hydrants to the dairy. The firemen had to stand by and see the building burn to the ground.

GEN. SICKLES NOT STRICKEN

Says of a Report That He's Paralyzed That It's—Well, Not True.

There was a report last night that Gen. Daniel E. Sickles had suffered a stroke of paralysis and was at the point of death at his home, 23 Fifth Avenue.

When a TIMES reporter called up the Sickles residence on the telephone last night to inquire about the condition of the General's health a voice at the other end of the wire replied:

"Yes; this is Gen. Sickles. Am I ill? Nonsense. I was never better in my life. There is nothing to the story. It's all a damn lie."

CITY REGISTRATION 5,792.

Cost Was $71,200, or $12.29 for Each Individual Who Enrolled.

State Superintendent of Elections John R. Voorhis said yesterday that 5,792 had registered in this city on Saturday, the special registration day to permit those who had come of age or changed their residence since the registration period last year to qualify to vote at the election on April 7 on the question of holding a State Constitutional Convention.

The registration was divided among counties as follows: New York, 2,355; Bronx, 925; Kings, 1,904; Queens, 506; Richmond, 102. There are 1,780 election districts in the city, so that the registration averaged less than four voters to a polling place. Mr. Voorhis said that the cost of advertising and paying registration officers for the special registration day was about $40 to an election district, or a total of $71,200, and consequently about $12.29 for each person registered.

ELEVATOR BOY CRUSHED.

Two Hours' Work Needed to Free Victim's Body.

Charles Webster, a special policeman, entered one of the north divisions of the Graham Court apartments, Seventh Avenue, between 116th and 117th Streets, at 10 o'clock last night, and discovered the elevator half-way between the basement and the first floor. Going downstairs, he saw the body of Lee West, a 23-year-old elevator operator, of 430 East Eighty-sixth Street, dangling from the car.

Webster called Supt. Charles Jost, but they failed to get the car moving. Patrolman Sallwey of the West 123d Street Police Station was summoned and he sent in a call for a Harlem Hospital ambulance. Dr. Rofsky, who responded, said West had been dead for some minutes. Sallwey next asked help to get West's body from the car and Patrolmen Ford, Gavegan and Burns came to assist him.

After chopping for an hour, they had not succeeded and sent for Fire Company 58. The firemen found West's neck caught in an iron frame jammed against the floor of the car. It took them another hour to get the body out.

Supt. Jost said he had frequently warned West against starting his car without closing the door.

VILLA FIGHTS ON TO CRUSH TORREON

Sunday Assault Against Last Three Barracks Held by Velasco.

LOSSES NOW OVER 3,000

Rebels Admit Only 900 Killed and Wounded—Say 2,000 Federals Have Fallen.

CAPTURED OFFICERS SLAIN

Only Privates Held as Prisoners—Huerta Reinforcements Unable to Get Through—Carranza in Juarez.

Special to The New York Times.

JUAREZ, Mexico, March 29.—Torreon has not yet fallen before the assaults of Villa's rebel host.

An official message from the front received to-night states that fighting is still going on for the possession of the city.

The telegram says that the rebels now hold all the positions in the city except the main barracks and two smaller barracks. In the last twenty-four hours, it is reported, Gen. Villa has taken Cerro de la Cruz (the Hill of the Cross,) and the machine shops and foundry.

The batteries on Carro de la Pilar have also been silenced by Gens. Servin and Angeles with their artillery. The streets have been cleared of fighters except in the downtown business district, and all that remains between Villa's men and victory are the three barracks near the plaza.

These are being attacked to-night from the streets which lead into the plaza, and dynamite is being used with deadly effect by the volunteer dynamite corps, which is hurling the deadly explosive from nearby housetops into the patios of the arracks and killing many Federals. An effort is being made to blow up the walls of the buildings and drive the Federals out.

Another dispatch admits a rebel loss in the last six days of 900 killed and wounded, and places the Federal loss at 2,000. As there are already at Chihuahua 500 wounded, the statement of rebel losses is thought to be less than the actual number.

Sisters of Charity from Chihuahua have been going over the battlefield. They had found more than 1,000 dead and wounded at dork to-night, when they had to abandon their search because they had no lights.

It is said that many rebels died from drinking water that was poisoned when the Federals abandoned Gomes Palacio. Others died from their wounds because there was no treatment for them as they lay in the hot lowlands of the Laguna district.

The sight of the dead had its effect on Villa, for he countermanded his order last night for his men to kill every Federal who was captured and let no one escape.

Officers Executed as Captured.

It is said that private soldiers taken prisoners are being taken into the rebel ranks, but their officers are executed unless they take the oath of allegiance to the Constitutionalist cause. All irregular troops in the Federal garrison are executed on capture.

All day officials and residents of Juarez waited anxiously for news from the battlefield, and as the town turned this evening to celebrate the long-awaited arrival from Sonora of Gen. Venustiano Carranza, with bands playing in the streets and throngs cheering enthusiastically for the supreme chief of the revolution, it was with the feeling that the supposed final attack on the Federal defenses last night had been repulsed or that something had happened to cause Villa to change his plans.

It had been confidently expressed that news of the capture of the city would form the chief feature of the welcome to Gen. Carranza, and the fact that no message of any kind was awaiting him was accepted as indicating that the fate of the city was still in the balance. Gen. Carranza himself stated on his arrival that he had received no word from the front, and said that evidently Villa had not yet taken the Federal stronghold.

The rebel attack on Torreon in full force began Friday. Rebel advices, private and official, received up to last night were that Gen. Monclovio Herrera had taken some of the most important points in the city.

With Gen. Rodriguez wounded and in the Chihuahua Hosp

fire. Then they let loose such a hail of rifle and machine gun shot as would have demoralized an ordinary Mexican army. The men fell by the score. A cotton bale platform by the railroad tracks was so covered with dead rebels that one could not walk across it without stepping on a body. Gen. Villa had such a large army that he felt he could afford to sacrifice many men to get a foothold. Almost the whole Zaragosa brigade, under Gen. Aguirre Benavides, was thus wiped out, although I think Gen. Benavides escaped.

"The shock and surprise to the rebel troops, who had expected to scare the Federals and walk into Torreon with little fighting, resulted in a temporary withdrawal. Three or four days of fighting up to the time I left failed to bring about any results."

CAPITAL WAITS FOR TIDINGS.

Officials Profess to Expect Victory —Admit Loss of Chilpancingo.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 29.—The capital was quiet to-day, although some disturbances had been expected, in view of the reports of a Federal defeat at Torreon. President Huerta took no extraordinary precautions to preserve order, but the police reserves were held in readiness. Soldiers walked about unarmed, enjoying a holiday. The Government was apparently without definite news about Torreon, although it was reported that the indications were that Gen. Velasco was holding his own, while reinforcements were advancing rapidly to cut off the rebels by a rear attack. President Huerta and Blanquet were confident of a successful outcome of the fighting.

It was officially admitted to-day that Chilpancingo was captured by 6,000 rebels on Tuesday. The garrison, it is stated, was outnumbered and forced to disperse, some of the Federals reaching Acapulco, bringing news of the loss of the capital of Guerrero. Rumors are current here, which are unconfirmed, that part of the garrison mutinied just as at Jojutla. It was impossible to obtain reinforcements, as Chilpancingo is isolated.

The capure of the town was not considered important from a military viewpoint, as it has no strategic importance and Guerrero is isolated from other States, being surrounded by mountains wherein it is impossible to live long unless carrying provisions.

Officials at the United States Embassy to-day confirmed the report that Warren Robins was coming here in the middle of April as Second Secretary. This is thought significant. It is said that the appointment would have been made some time ago, but was delayed because Washington thought that sending Robins here might give rise to the question of recognition. The change of attitude is thought to indicate a friendlier feeling between Washington and President Huerta.

A Government loan netting Huerta 45,000,000 pesos ($22,500,000) has been underwritten by the local banks at 90 with the understanding that the banks will be allowed to issue bills on Government bonds the same as on metallic reserve bonds, calculated at 90.

The document was signed by the finance department and the bankers' representatives this morning after more than a week of discussion and communication with bank Directors in Europe.

Stops Newspaper That Wouldn't Lie.

By The Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, March 29.—The offices of the newspaper El Pais were closed to-night, the police acting by orders of the Department of the Interior, but no reason being given.

El Pais was the only paper in Mexico City that did not announce this morning that the rebels had been defeated at Torreon. It contented itself with saying that the issue was in doubt.

With the exception of somewhat contradictory information contained in press dispatches and a laconic message of reassurance by Gen. Velasco, the Federal commander at Torreon, to the War Department, both official and unofficial Mexico were in ignorance all day as to the results of Villa's efforts to capture from Huerta's army that point, the occupation of which at this stage of the operations is regarded by military men as essential to the early success of either side.

The only information received at the War Department regarding the operations near Torreon was a report that the rebel line of communication had been cut near Moctezuma, between Jnarez and Chihuahua. Gen. de Moure has not yet been able to effect a juncture with Gen. Velasco.

President Huerta is showing concern, but lack of telegraphic communication has prevented Gen. Velasco from rendering any but the most meagre reports of the operations, and the President and the War Minister have found it useless for their energies by sending forward every available detachment of troops as reinforcements.

The attitude of the Mexican public in the capital is wholly apathetic, so far as outwardly expressed. The usual crowds are attending the theatres and other places of amusement, and such interest as is shown in the developments about Torreon is only casual.

15,000 Men for Velasco.

The Government asserts that Gen. Velasco had under his command from 12,000 to 15,000 men and with the reinforcements under Gen. Javier Moure and minor forces reported en route, there should be facing Villa before he can claim Torreon from 15,000 to 18,000 Federals.

The fact that the number mobilized is so great and that it includes the best organization in the army makes the struggle for the possession of Torreon peculiarly important. Military men here think that the most serious thing likely to happen is the evacuation of Torreon. But even should the Federals escape capture they admit that the morale of the army will be greatly affected by the blow, from which the Government can recover only slowly, and that it will inevitably create difficulty for the director of President Huerta's finances.

The diplomatic representatives are inclined to regard the retention of Torreon as essential from the point of view of Mexico's relations abroad, especially with the United States, rather than from the military viewpoint.

Certain foreign representatives, whose opinion is shared by some of the members of the Government, are inclined to believe that the loss of Torreon would be followed by the recognition of the belligerency of the rebels.

Portillo Optimistic.

In spite of the declarations of the Mexican Foreign Minister, Señor Portillo y Rojas, and John Lind, that their conference at Vera Cruz had resulted in nothing tangible in the way of reopening negotiations that might lead to a peaceable solution, Señor Portillo appears to be optimistic regarding his country's international relations, and his intimate friends assert that he is confident that he and President Wilson's representative will yet be able to work out the problem.

President Huerta has given no intimation of his intentions, but there are many in the capital who still profess to believe that he will take the field and leave the Presidency temporarily to Señor Portillo, and later become a candidate for election. By a few it is even suggested that the fall of Torreon would hasten that movement, as President Huerta's confidence in his own ability as a military man would force him to measure his training as a soldier, covering his whole life, against the recently developed power of Villa, who until four years ago was confessedly a bandit.

That Gen. Huerta has any idea of abandoning the fight has not been indicated. Plans for the opening of Congress on Wednesday are under way, and there is no apparent reason to believe that the President intends to lose the 50,000,000 pesos for which he arranged last week with the bankers.

BORDER WELCOMES CARRANZA.

Lusty Cheers Greet Rebel Chief at Juarez—American Flag Carried.

JUAREZ, March 29.—When Venustiano Carranza, first chief of the revolution, entered this city to-day the American flag was carried by the side of the Mexican emblem. Americans in the crowd cheered and were joined to some extent by the native spectators. The incident came as a surprise to the crowd. Gen. Carranza, on foot, had passed, and behind came a troop of his soldiers. As they entered the main street only the Mexican flag was visible, but at that moment the Stars and Stripes were suddenly unfurled, and the two emblems were carried through the streets to the Juarez monument.

Early in the afternoon crowds began to gather about the big monument to Benito Juarez, for the hour of Carranza's arrival was uncertain and had been reported at anywhere from 2 to 5 o'clock. It was considerably after nightfall when he did arrive, but the delay served only to augment the crowds.

There were peon women in the inevitable black, usually with children tagging at their heels, or with babies in their arms; middle-class women, wives and daughters of shopkeepers and petty officials in the pinkest of pink, the greenest of greens, and the most vivid reds to be had. They were hatless for the most part, but if no jeweled ornament was nested in their black hair, there was at least a paper carnation. In automobiles and carriages were the women of the wealthy classes, with diamond-bedecked fingers and fine gowns and hats. Another picturesque element was lent to the scene by the presence of Indians and peons, squatting here and there in the fringe of the crowd, wrapped to their noses in gaudy blankets, and gazing moodily from under the brims of their ponderous sombreros.

As the day wore on and the delay became tedious many left the city and took to the road along which the General was to enter the town. All along there was evidence of the years of revolution. Everywhere there were roofless and unoccupied houses which had been the homes of ranchers in times of peace. By the side of the railroad track was a derailed box car, in the hamlet of Ruente del India, three miles from Juarez, where Carranza was received by Gen. Chao, Military Governor of Chihuahua, not a house was occupied. Not a window remained in any of them, and all showed signs of previous battles.

Soldiers Stop to Dress.

Delay was occasioned while Carranza waited for his troop train to catch up. This done, other hours were consumed while the soldiers who accompanied him waited for new uniforms, leggins, and hats.

The pilot train, which preceded the troop train, ran into town for the supplies, and when it returned there was a scramble for the outfits. The brown mesa became at once a clothing store, and box cars and the abandoned houses were turned into dressing rooms.

It was dusk when the cavalcade remounted, and started on a trot for the city. The streets were illuminated, for darkness had fallen, and the triumphal arches blazed with colored incandescent bulbs.

At the monument Gen. Carranza was wildly cheered. He spoke in acknowledgment of the welcome. Other speakers were Sylvestroe Terrazas, Secretary of State of Chihuahua, who spoke on behalf of Gen. Villa, Gustavo Padres, Mayor of Juarez, and Frederico Gonsales Garza, counsellor to the military commander of the Juarez garrison.

In the last few weeks Gen. Carranza has ridden horseback for 500 miles, and in the last two months he has traveled 2,000 miles in the same way. He looked the picture of health and vigor, a living contradiction to stories that he was feeble and had constant recourse to stimulants in order to bear up.

Visitors were eager to catch a glimpse of the one man in Mexico whom Gen. Villa recognizes as chief. He is a big man physically, and, despite his 65 years, looks as if he could still hold his own in a wrestling match or a bout with the gloves. His shoulders are broad and his chest deep. The beard alone was true to the pictures—gray and of medium length. To those who were presented to him he stretched out a strong hand with a firm grip.

"Have you any advices from Torreon?" he was asked.

"I think there has been no news since last night," was the reply. "Perhaps Gen. Villa has not yet taken the city."

He added that he had no occasion to modify his decree of several months ago, wherein he stated that no act or contract of the Huerta Government would be recognized should the revolutionists succeed in capturing Mexico City.

"Huerta is not President of Mexico, and none of his acts can be legal, and therefore none of them can be binding," he said.

When the newspaper men were introduced to Gen. Carranza he smiled and said:

"Well, I suppose you want me to say something."

This was admitted, and the General, after the manner of a man who recognizes a rather wearisome duty, continued:

"The time is coming when the whole world can plainly see that the great cause of which I have the honor to be the head is the cause of justice. The path of better things is opening up, and the day of retribution for treachery and infamy draws close."

Gen. Carranza said he expected to spend several days in Juarez, probably till the battle of Torreon was decided one way or the other.

Renew Talk of Northern Republic.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, March 29.—An elaborate three days' programme for the reception of Gen. Carranza on his arrival was abandoned in part to-day because of the presence here of so many wounded. It is believed that Gen. Carranza will not come to Chihuahua until he is satisfied that Gen. Villa will remain in the south, as a meeting of the two revolutionary leaders is not looked upon as opportune at this time.

Villa's delay in taking Torreon, it is said, has revived the belief that, should the Huerta forces drive him north, something the nature of a northern republic, embracing the States bordering on the United States, will be established. The plan of separating the north from the south of Mexico has long been contemplated by some rebel leaders, who contend that the north and south in the last half century have developed along different lines, both politically and industrially. Unless decisive results are achieved soon, the financial affairs of the rebel territory will reach a crisis, according to men in authority. Six million pesos in fiat money are in circulation in the States of Chihuahua, Durango, and parts of Zacatecas, and this money is steadily decreasing in purchasing power, with no prospective reserve backing, while more is being issued. Some of the smelters and mines are unable to obtain help, because they pay in rebel currency at the same rate as when a peso was worth 45 cents in United States currency. The present value of a peso note is about 18 cents.

Despite the assurances given by Gov. Chao to the State Department that Luis Terrazas, Jr., would not be executed, it was learned definitely here that Terrazas had been threatened with execution twice within the last eight days. He was saved from death twice in twenty-four hours, on one occasion through the efforts of a representative of a foreign Government, who pleaded all one night that the prisoner have an extension of three days. The three days' extension was granted, and later, through another influence, the talk of execution was temporarily dropped.

TELLS OF OUTPOST SLAUGHTER

Member of Villa's Railroad Corps Describes Gomez Palacio Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, March 29.—Gomez Palacio has been almost wiped off the map, and the alfalfa fields there hide hundreds of rebel and Federal dead, according to Ramon Diaz Dominguez, an officer of Villa's railroad corps, who arrived in Juarez to-night to arrange for a special train to take Carranza to Chihuahua.

He came right from the bloody angle between Torreon and Gomez Palacio, and says that no one can picture the scenes that have been crowded into the last week there. Señor Dominguez, who had charge of the troop trains, could not talk of what he had seen without crossing himself and groaning.

"It was awful the way our poor boys went into that battle on Friday and were mowed down. They did not expect resistance, and thought the town would capitulate, as had Juarez and Chihuaga. Had this been true my brother would be living to-night instead of sleeping out there in the fields.

"It was a lark at first. We took Bermejillo without an effort. Then we came to Gomez Palacio, and the Federals rushed out at us like wolves defending their young. But it was soon over, we thought, for Velasco withdrew into Torreon, only to come out and attack us with his machine guns.

"It was a wonderful sight that Friday morning. We had spread out into the Laguna Valley. Benavides was on the left wing, Urbina on the right, and Villa and Ortega in the front.

"The trumpets blew and our men charged across the soft ground. Many of them never came back, and others dragged themselves down to the river only to be shot down while trying to quench an awful thirst. The Nazas ran red with blood of men and horses who were killed while crossing it.

"From every irrigation ditch a machine gun was aimed, and in each adobe house guns opened on us. Herrers, who was so deaf that he could hear neither the rattle of the machine guns nor the roar of the cannon, rode right into the stronghold of the Federals. It was the bravery of ignorance, for he did not see the enemy until his men began to drop by tens and twenties.

"Then the enemy charged in turn, and we lost Gomez Palacio. Their path could be traced by the fires their bombs started along the streets of the town.

"I was ordered to make up a train to carry the wounded back to Chihuahua. Such a cargo I never hope to have again.

"One poor boy of 15 had his head blown open by a shell, but continued to swear softly at Velasco, who had hit him with his sabre, he said. One man died as the train was pulling out of the station at El Vergel and another fell from the train and was killed, while trying to escape to rejoin his command. We took water from our engine tank to slake the thirst of the wounded, and many died with the name of Villa on their lips."

APPEALS TO PROGRESSIVES.

Acting State Chairman Urges Them to Vote at Special Election.

O. B. Phillips, Acting State Chairman of the Progressive Party, sent a letter to the Progressive County Chairmen throughout the State yesterday, informing them that the party councils had resolved "every Progressive in the State ought to do all in his power to get out a large vote in the affirmative on the special election to be held on the constitutional convention question, April 7."

Mr. Phillips said that if the measure failed of passage, a revision of the State Constitution would be delayed three years. The responsibility for submission of the question at a special election, instead of a regular election, at an added cost of $500,000 to $1,000,000, he laid upon Gov. Glynn and the Democratic Senate.

"Progressive leaders, while favoring the affirmative in the referendum election, should make it clear that the partisan features of the bill did not represent Progressive policies, Mr. Phillips wrote, as the Progressive favored nonpartisan selection of delegates to the convention

JOYOUS TRIP FOR PRISONER.

Sleuth President at Ship's Concert and Captive Played a Solo.

Josef von Slenczynski, a Polish violinist, arrived yesterday on the American Line steamship Philadelphia in the custody of Detective Edmund Leigh. He was charged with having stolen two violins worth $4,000 from a dealer in East Twenty-third Street. Before he was taken away to the Tombs to be locked up for the night Slenczynski showed the reporters that he was all a mistake and that he was innocent of the crime for which he was arrested in Europe.

Apparently the detective and his prisoner were on the best of terms on the voyage to this country, because the detective was Chairman of the concert in the saloon on Saturday night and his prisoner played a violin solo. Chief Steward Bell said that the musician's appetite was not impaired by his trouble. It was said that he ate twelve eggs, a double sirloin steak with fried potatoes and grilled tomatoes, rice cakes, and four oranges with a pot of coffee for breakfast on Saturday.

TALL RUNAWAY SURRENDERS

Children's Society Put to It to Find a Bed to Fit Philper.

A tall youth, who said he was Millar Philper of 679 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, entered Police Headquarters last night and said he wished to give himself up. Lieut. Fogarty asked him what he had done, and the youth said he had run away from home. Although he stood 6 feet 10 inches high, Philper insisted that he was only 15 years old, and Lieut. Fogarty sent him to the Children's Society with Lieut. Hanrihan.

The clerk at the society's rooms refused at first to receive Philper, whom he said looked more than 15. When Philper insisted, he admitted him, saying, however, he doubted whether a bed could be found large enough for him. Philper said he ran away from home, because working in a Philadelphin grocery store had become distasteful to him. He had spent all his money seeing the sights of New York following his arrival here on Friday evening.

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CHAMP CLARK GIVES PRESIDENCY A JOLT

Continued from Page 1.

around and see the United States, and promptly decide to stop and not run the chance of getting a licking from the United States.

"William H. Seward was Lincoln's Secretary of State, and during the years that this country was embroiled in civil war France decided that it was a good time to come and take charge of Mexico. She did so, and she set up a throne on 80,000 bayonets. But the day after the last of the Confederate armies surrendered Seward let Paris know that it was time to get out of Mexico, and in so doing not to be stingy so far as the order of the going was concerned. And France got out with all the speed that she could.

"And what about the Mexico of to-day? They are having a lot of trouble down there? There's no doubt about that. But we in our own great civil war destroyed more property and killed more people than the Mexicans could destroy and kill in forty years at the rate they are now going. That trouble will all be settled just as ours was, and Mexico will emerge stronger than ever before, and the stronger she is the better pleased the United States will be.

"It makes me sick to hear these pessimists and muckrakers shout that the United States is in a state of chaos. It is not true. I know the House of Representatives like a book, and a more honest set of men could not be found on the American Continent than are those men of the Congress of the United States. Ninety-nine out of 100 of them go back into private life poorer than they were before they left it. Does that sound as if they are thieves?

"I ask you if the country is not getting better. They used to fight duels, and according to their way of thinking it was all right. Aaron Burr killed Alexander Hamilton, and subsequently presided over the Senate of the United States. If I killed a man in a duel they would not let me even ascend the rostrum to-morrow morning. The country is getting better, is the reason.

"Prizefighting used to be legal in every State in the Union. Now even Nevada has passed a law forbidding the pugs to engage in combat. I wish Nevada had passed the law two years earlier. I honestly believe I could have put up a better fight at Reno than did Jeffries, and that without a minute's training. Is the world better without duels and prizefights? Of course it is."

Speaker Clark came to New York with Congressman William M. Calder, the Republican leader of Brooklyn. They returned to Washington together.

TRAINS TO BE WITHDRAWN.

On April 1 the Pennsylvania Railroad will withdraw several trains between New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, and readjust its local service on many divisions. See new time tables.—Adv.

CANAL TOLLS ISSUE IN FALL CAMPAIGN

Republicans and Progressives Plan Fight on Every Democratic Supporter of Repeal.

CLARK'S FAILURE A TRAGEDY

Despite Rebuff Speaker Will Talk Against Repeal To-morrow—Little Effect on Underwood's Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Republicans and the Progressives intend to make the Panama Canal tolls question a paramount political issue. That is apparent from the attitude taken by the leaders of these two parties in the House of Representatives during the tolls repeal controversy last week. Congressional elections will be held throughout the country this year, and the two minority parties will make a strong fight against every Democratic candidate for re-election who supports President Wilson's repeal policy.

The political effect of the tolls controversy has not become apparent yet. While many protests against repeal are being presented to the Senate and Representatives have received letters by the hundred calling on them to stand pat for free tolls, it is asserted by supporters of President Wilson that this agitation has been worked up systematically, and that it does not represnt anything more than the activity of a comparatively few men. The country at large, it is asserted, has not been aroused, but is, in fact, inclined to be indifferent to the subject, finding in the question little to arouse interest or grip the imagination.

That may explain to some extent the manner in which four-fifths of the Democratic Representatives present voted on Friday when the tolls question was put to the test through the call for action on the rule limiting debate on the repeal bill to twenty hours and making it impossible to amend the measure. But the more pressing consideration with most Democrats in the House was the desire to stand by the President and demonstrate to the country that he had a practically united party behind him. Many Democratic Congressmen who voted for free tolls were personally anxious to appear consistent by refusing to follow the President's lead, but a large number of these thought it wiser to plead guilty to inconsistency than to brook the danger of opposing the wishes of the man for whom a majority of their constituents were throwing up their hats and giving three cheers at frequent intervals.

Clark's Opposition a Tragedy.

The tragedy of the tolls fight from a political viewpoint is its effect on Champ Clark, the Speaker of the House. Mr. Clark not only failed to rally any considerable portion of his Democratic associates around his banner of opposition to President Wilson, but he has estranged himself from the Administration, and will have that obstacle to contend with for the rest of the present Congress, and probably if he is a candidate for Speaker in the next Congress.

Whatever resentment may be felt by the President and his friends toward Representative Underwood, the floor leader of the House Democrats, has not come to the surface. Men close to the President are saying that they have no feeling against Mr. Underwood because they believe he is fighting repeal from honest reasons. But to Speaker Clark credit is not being given among these Administration supporters for any such worthy motives. Generally they take the ground that the Speaker's purpose was to put the President in a hole.

Speaker Clark intends to follow up his Thursday night's statement by a speech on Tuesday in opposition to the repeal legislation. On Friday the Speaker did not discuss the merits of the tolls controversy, but merely contented himself with swatting the cloture rule as undemocratic and inconsistent. Political observers look upon the Speaker's intention to discuss the bill itself as an error, as it is taken for granted by Congressmen that the measure will be passed by the House by a majority much larger than that by which the rule was adopted.

The way the Speaker's friends regard the Speaker's declaration against the rule limiting debate on the tolls measure is that it had no other material effect than to bolster up a considerable number of Republican Representatives, who, it is contended by these friends, were doubtful as to the stand they should take until the Speaker delivered his broadside on Thursday night. It is asserted in Administration quarters that more Republicans would have voted for the rule if the Speaker had not given them the false light of hope that a square setback was to be given to a Wilson policy.

Old political observers confess themselves astonished over the failure of Speaker Clark and Representative Underwood to draw more Democrats to the ranks of the opposition. These two men are the chosen leaders of the majority in the House. Both are personally popular. One of them has twice been elected as presiding officer, and the other has twice been made Chairman of the powerful Ways and Means Committee, which carries with it the floor leadership. Throughout the House there is a sincere wish that Mr. Underwood will be successful in his contest for election to the Senate. He is regarded as a man possessing the attributes of greatness, and heretofore his word has been law with the Democratic side of the chamber. His opponents among his party associates are a mere handful, only fifty-three Democratic Representatives voted with Mr. Clark and Mr. Underwood in opposition to the tolls repeal rule.

Made No Aggressive Fight.

It is fair to say in this connection, however, that neither Mr. Clark nor Mr. Underwood attempted to use his personal influence with Democratic members to oppose the repeal legislation. The Speaker kept his own counsel until the night before the fight was begun, and then contented himself with issuing the statement explaining his position. Mr. Underwood let it be known from the first that he did not intend to change the position he had taken two years ago, but he was scrupulous in avoiding discussion of the subject with his party friends.

The test of the President's policy came on the motion for the previous question on the rule. Of the 208 representatives who voted as the President desired, 200 were Democrats. With only 35 Democrats, including Speaker Clark and Mr. Underwood, in the negative, the division among the Democrats was in the proportion of almost four to one. One Missouri Democrat stood with Clark, the leader of the State delegation. Not a single Democrat of Underwood's own State of Alabama voted with him. And of forty-three Democrats now in the House who voted for free tolls two years ago, only sixteen stood pat in Friday's contest. The others switched to follow the President.

What the effect of this situation will be on the Democratic Party in this year's elections and in the Presidential election of 1916 is the thing that chiefly interests politicians. One thing seems to be clear, and that is that Speaker Clark will be regarded hereafter as an enemy of the Wilson Administration and will be treated as such. That Mr. Underwood's course will be used against him in his campaign for election to the Senate is likely, but Representative Hobson, his principal opponent, is in poor position to criticise Underwood as unfriendly to Wilson, because Hobson was not only absent from the House on Friday, but did not make clear how he stood on the rule by arranging a pair with some Representative who held views contrary to his. From all accounts it is not likely that the Administration will countenance attacks on Mr. Underwood in the Alabama Senatorial fight.

Clark's 1916 Ambition.

Speaker Clark's statement in opposition to the rule is regarded very generally as an indication of an intention on his part to seek the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1916. Few Democrats are inclined to believe that the party situation will change sufficiently to enable him to become a formidable competitor against the President, who is already looked upon as certain of renomination, the single-term plank of the Democratic National platform to the contrary. It is realized here, however, that the defection of part of the Democratic membership of the House on the free tolls issue may furnish the foundation for party differences that will have an effect in coming political battles.

If the Republicans found comfort in the Democratic split on the tolls question, their satisfaction is apparently not so great as that of the Progressives. A declaration in favor of free tolls was contained in the Progressive national platform, but the Republican platform was silent on the subject. The speeches so far delivered by Republicans and Progressives against the repeal legislation show that they will make the issue against the President's policy mainly on the ground that it shows a fear of England or a desire to placate that Government, and that the repeal legislation is in the interest of the transcontinental railroads.

The debate on the repeal bill will be resumed in the House to-morrow. Representative Mann, the Republican leader, will deliver a speech in opposition to the measure. Several of those most prominent in the contest will speak on Tuesday, when the debate will close, and the bill will be put to a vote. Among those to be heard are Representative Borchmus of Michigan, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, and Representative Murdock, the Progressive Party leader in the House, who will oppose the legislation, and Representative Adamson of Georgia, Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Representative Sherley of Kentucky, an able parliamentarian, both Democrats, who will advocate repeal.

Miss Ferguson in the Bronx.

Klaw & Erlanger will present at the Bronx Opera House to-night Elsie Ferguson in "The Strange Woman," William Hurlbut's three-act comedy. In her support will be seen Charles D. Waldron, Alphonse Ethier, Hugh Dillman, Otto F. Hoffman, Georgia Drew Mendum, Sarah McVickar, Sara von Leer, Annie Buckley, Frances Whitehouse, and Lois Frances Clark.

GOV. GLYNN DEFENDS HIS APPOINTMENTS

Continued from Page 1.

Morton named George W. Aldridge, the Republican boss of Monroe County, as Superintendent of Public Works.

Gov. Hughes named Cornelius V. Collins, the Republican boss of Rensselaer County, for Superintendent of Prisons; for Superintendent of Public Works, Frederick C. Stevens, the Republican boss of Wyoming County, and the man who paved Hughes's way to the Governorship by selecting him as counsel to the Gas Investigating Committee; for State Highway Commissioner he named Percy Hooker, the Republican boss in Genesee County; for Superintendent of Banks, Luther W. Mott, the present Republican boss of Oswego; for Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner, James S. Whipple, Republican boss of Cattaraugus County; for Examiner and Appraiser of Canal Lands, Harvey J. Donaldson, the Republican leader of Saratoga County; for Tax Commissioner, Egbert T. Woodbury, the Republican boss of Chautauqua County; for County Treasurer of Albany, William P. Hoyland, the right-hand man for Barnes, and for Fiscal Supervisor, Charles M. Bissell, another Barnes lieutenant; for Miscellaneous Court Reporter, Charles C. Lester, a Saratoga County politician, and for Superintendent of Elections, William Leary, a district leader in New York.

Surely the same objections lie against these appointments as have been advanced against the appointment of McCabe. Those who know Patrick E. McCabe will support me in my declaration that he is the moral and mental superior of any of the politicians I have mentioned.

All Factions Recognized.

I believe these appointments embrace all the factions of the Democratic Party. Hasbrouck is a personal friend and political adherent of Franklin Roosevelt. Wertheim was one of Mayor Mitchel's most enthusiastic supporters in the recent campaign. Emmet, Irving, and Morgan, in addition to Hasbrouck and Wertheim, were enthusiastic advocates of President Wilson's nomination. Long before the Baltimore convention Morgan put through the Herkimer County Committee resolutions in favor of Wilson's nomination, and he went personally to Baltimore with the resolutions. Prof. Mosher of Rochester University has always been an anti-Tammany man, and one of the leaders with Louis F. Antisdale in Monroe County against Tammany influence.

SWEET BLAMES GLYNN.

Says Governor Held Up Legislation While Surrendering to Tammany.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 29.—Speaker T. C. Sweet of the Assembly, in a statement issued here to-night, expressed amazement that Gov. Glynn should charge the Assembly with the failure of the Legislature to pass the finance bills. Speaker Sweet said:

"With the approval of the Governor the Democratic Senate fixed by resolution the date for final adjournment at 12 o'clock noon, March 27, in which the Assembly concurred. The Senate convened at 10 o'clock in the morning and immediately took a recess. The Senate did not reconvene until 9:30 o'clock at night. Up to that time, over nine hours after the hour fixed for final adjournment, the Assembly had received no appropriation bills from the Senate.

"The failure of the Senate to meet for the transaction of business was due to the fact that the presiding officer and leaders of the Senate were at a meeting in the Executive Chamber with the Governor, Chairman Osborn of the Democratic State Committee, Boss McCooey, Packy McCabe, and other agents of Charles F. Murphy, during which, as shown by the appointments sent to the Senate, the Governor surrendered completely to Tammany Hall and bargained with the Democratic Senate leaders for the confirmation of his appointees.

"From 9:30 o'clock Friday night until 1:30 on Saturday morning, the Senate marked time, awaiting the Governor's appointments, while the important business of the State was neglected. In the meantime, the Assembly appointed committees to wait upon the Governor and the Senate to notify them that it had finished its business and was ready to adjourn. The committee to notify the Governor was denied access to him by the Governor's secretary, notwithstanding the fact that the Governor was in the Executive Chamber with the Democratic State Chairman and his Tammany conferees over appointments which should have been sent to the Senate early in the session that politics might not interfere with the financial business of the State.

"The Governor lays great stress upon the anticipated cost of $100,000 for an extra session. This amount, or thrice the amount, is but a fraction of the amount which the Assembly bills will save."

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MALONE NOW PUTS GLYNN WITH MURPHY

Declares War for Wilson Men on the Governor for His State Appointments.

'HOPELESSLY BAD,' HE SAYS

Ridicules Glynn's Talk of "Party Uplift"—Conference May Be Called Here.

The recent appointments of Gov. Glynn were attacked yesterday by Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, who is understood to be close to President Wilson in Democratic affairs. It was the first comment on the action of the State Executive from an official source close to the Federal Administration, and it was taken as a declaration that Gov. Glynn would be fought in the councils of the Wilson men in the city. In a statement, Collector Malone said:

In my judgment, from the point of view of efficient government, and from the point of view of clean democracy, the greater number of Gov. Glynn's recent appointments are hopelessly bad. It is now quite clear that the State Administration is dominated by the Murphy influence.

Gov. Glynn has chosen his political alignment and associations as he had a perfect right to do, and Murphy, McCooey and "Packey" McCabe must be eminently satisfied with the Governor's plans for his party's "uplift."

But the men of the rank and file of the Democratic Party in New York State are as progressive as in any State of the Union, and notwithstanding untoward conditions they are worthy of the demand, and will get, real progress through the leadership in their party.

Though Collector Malone has had no recent conference with the President, his expression of disapproval of Gov. Glynn's action and apparent reversal of policy in State affairs is regarded as inspired by the known wishes of President Wilson.

"I have been in consultation with leaders whom I consider of the Wilson brand of Democracy," said the Collector, in making known the attitude of the Wilson men toward the Governor.

Mr. Malone has held up the ideals of President Wilson against the Democratic machine since he returned here from his post in the Department of State. At the big Fusion meeting at Madison Square Garden on Oct. 30, in the Mayoralty campaign, he said:

"No man can believe in the ideals of Woodrow Wilson and be a follower of Charles F. Murphy."

He then characterized the fight against the Democratic machine as the "same fight waged by Charles Evans Hughes in the Republican Party, by Senator La Follette, and by Woodrow Wilson against the machine in New Jersey." After Chairman McCombs and Gov. Glynn had returned from Washington and it was announced that the President had agreed to a "hands-off" policy in city and State political affairs, and had approved a plan of county and State political autonomy, Malone made vigorous denial, in which he said:

"I know that President Wilson would not approve a plan in New York County or State which implied approval of Murphy."

The Collector declined to say whom of the appointees he approved, if any, or to sum up the individual unfitness of those whose appointment he considers a defiance to the Wilson men in State affairs.

"I am interested in a progressive Democracy, not in individuals of a faction," he said. "There can be nothing in common with Tammany which represents the reactionary interests in the Democratic Party. No appointments like these can be considered in line with the progressive element in the party."

Mr. Malone said he was not greatly surprised at these appointments, because he had an inkling of what might be expected when the Governor appointed Dr. Darlington.

"What do you think of the indorsement given the appointments by the State Democratic Chairman, William Church Osborn?" he was asked.

"I regret to say that I differ with Mr. Osborn's opinions, but I do differ emphatically."

The Collector added that he had no criticism to make of the State Chairman personally.

"I believe in party organization," he continued, "but there is a vast difference between party organization and party machine; party organization exists for the good of the party, but the machine for the few men who control it.

"And no matter what Mr. Osborn's opinion may be, the intelligent people in this city and State know what these appointments mean, and they know, too, that they were dictated by Murphy and the machine."

It is said there will be a conference of the Wilson leaders here on the policy of Gov. Glynn and that plans for a State-wide fight will be mapped out for the primary contests.

KIRBY LEADS BY 8 VOTES.

Arkansas Senatorial Race Still in Doubt—100 Precincts Out.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 29.—Eight votes, in a total of 131,112 reported, was the narrow margin by which Judge William F. Kirby to-night was leading United States Senator James P. Clarke, his opponent in last Wednesday's primary contest for the Senatorial nomination. When this count was reported at 9 o'clock about 100 scattering precincts remained to be heard from.

An official canvass will be made to-morrow in the various counties. Nomination is equivalent to election.

DECLINED BY ANTISDALE.

Rochester Editor Would Not Accept Position on Compensation Bo rd.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, March 29.—Referring to a dispatch from Albany in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day to the effect that Louis M. Antisdale, editor of The Rochester Herald, had been a candidate for a place on the Workmen's Compensation Commission, Mr. Antisdale said to-night that when the measure creating the commission became law, Gov. Glynn offered to appoint him to the board but that he promptly declined the position. Mr. Antisdale said that it was the intention of Gov. Glynn, on the advice of State Chairman W. Church Osborn, to place Howard Townsend Mosher of Rochester on the State Hospital Commission in substitution of Eugene M. Strouss of Rochester, and, in fact, made out Mr. Mosher's commission for the post on the night the appointments were announced.

It is known here, however, that as a result of the insistent protest of Mr. Antisdale and County Chairman George E. Noeth, Gov. Glynn did not carry out his plan, and appointed Mr. Mosher on the Compensation Board. Andrew D. Morgan of Ilion was appointed State Hospital Commissioner.

BOOMS SOUTH FOR CATTLE.

Agriculture Expert Thinks It Can Raise Them at Least Cost.

That the South is the cheapest part of the country to raise cattle is the statement of a recent bulletin of the Department of Agriculture. The variety and price of feed are such that the animals can be economically finished for the market. The forage plants, especially sorghum and corn, make such a luxuriant growth in the Southern States that large yields of ensilage can be produced to the acre.

There are great areas of "cut-over" lands in the South, ranging in price from $5 to $10 an acre that could be used for beef production. The soil of such lands is usually sandy or post oak, neither of which is as good for grazing as the prairie or delta lands, but would furnish good grazing if a little care was taken in getting pasture plants started. On these soils carpet grass, bermuda, lespedeza, white clover, red top, paspalum, diataum and burr clover do well. The carpet grass furnishes abundant grazing on the sandy lands, while the bermuda does better on the soils that are a little stiff.

By the eradication of the cattle tick, the use of pure-bred bulls, the improvement of the pasture lands, and a closer study of the cattle business, says the bulletin, the South will develop into a great cattle-raising section, and should contribute largely to the supply of meat in the next two decades.

1857

Seek Advice.

Many men or women would have long since invested some of their money in securities had they not been deterred by a feeling that they did not know how to go about it.

In matters of financial doubt or when information regarding procedure is desired consult our

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SHOT BY A DEMIJOHN

But Mrs. Goldsnberg Thought Cork Was a Bullet and Called the Police.

A woman ran to the window of an apartment at 833 Beck Street, in the Bronx, yesterday afternoon, and cried:

"Murder! Police! Help! I'm shot!"

Neighbors repeated her cries as the woman sank back out of sight. A crowd gathered. Some one telephoned to Police Headquarters. Lieut. McGarry of the Morrisania Station sent Motor Cycle Patrolman Foley to Beck Street. On the way he passed Detective James Flynn, who ran after him to the same place.

The police sent to Lebanon Hospital for an ambulance. The ambulance with Dr. Feldt arrived about the same time as the policemen. Some of the braver men in the crowd pointed to the door of Zach Golden

THINKS RATE FIGHT COST 40,000 JOBS

Iowa Commissioner Hints That Roads Discharged Men to Awe Interstate Board.

SAYS IT IS AN OLD SCHEME

C. Thorne Issues Statement in Which He Assails Tactics of New York Central and Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—C. Thorne, Chairman of the Iowa State Railroad Commission, issued a statement to-night, hinting that the discharge of 40,000 employes by the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroad systems was intended to influence the Interstate Commerce Commission in its consideration of the application for a freight rate increase.

Mr. Thorne said that the wholesale discharges did not prove anything at issue in the advance rate case, but showed merely the power of a few men to take the means of livelihood from 40,000 families. He also quoted what he termed "a well-merited rebuke" delivered by the United States Supreme Court in the Northern Securities case in connection with intimations that business disaster and financial ruin would follow the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law.

To-morrow Mr. Thorne will go before the Interstate Commerce Commission to oppose the advance in freight rates. This is Mr. Thorne's statement:

I have been asked to state what comments, if any, I had to make on the discharge of 15,000 men by the Pennsylvania Railroad and 25,000 men by the New York Central, announced Saturday, as bearing upon the advance-rate case now pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

I sincerely trust that the exploitation of the discharge of these men has not been done for the purpose of influencing the commission. If these acts are done at this particular time for the purpose of influencing the decision in this case one way or the other, and if that is the object in view in taking off some sixty passenger trains and removing other facilities which will seriously discommode the public, then these are very effective methods of browbeating this tribunal—nothing more and nothing less.

Says It's an Old Trick.

Out West such methods are old and familiar. I do not claim that is the object. I hope sincerely that it is not the object, and that these gentlemen do not hope to influence this distinguished tribunal in that matter. Gov. Larrabee, one of the pioneers in the movement for intelligent railroad regulation, described in his book on railroads with great detail precisely these same tactics, which were used in the State of Iowa twenty-five years ago.

Claims of pending disaster and ruin have been repeatedly used to influence public tribunals. A well-merited rebuke was once given by the Supreme Court of the United States in the following words:

> Disaster to business and widespread financial ruin, it has been intimated, will follow the execution of its (the anti-trust act's) provisions. Such predictions were made in all cases heretofore arising under that act. But they have not been verified. It is the history of monopolies in this country and in England that predictions of ruin are habitually made by them when it is attempted by legislation to restrain their operations and to protect the public against their exactions. (Northern Securities Company vs. United States, 191 U. S. 555.)

Those words were written by that distinguished and courageous justice, the late Hon. John Marshall Harlan.

The discharge of 40,000 men does not prove a solitary fact at issue in this case. It simply proves the colossal power of a few men, that can throw 40,000 poor families out of the means of daily sustenance. We knew they had this power before they ever discharged the men. If that is to be the test for deciding this case, there is absolutely no reason why the same method cannot be resorted to a year from now and the following year, and so on for the future.

Makes Regulation a Farce.

If such acts are to control the results in cases involving annual returns on a substantial portion of our entire national wealth, then Government regulation is a farce—the sooner we find that out, the better it will be for all concerned—but I cannot believe for an instant that such will be the case.

Mr. Willard (President Daniel) Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio) has stated this case is epoch making. I agree with him, it is epoch making; it is a test case to see whether the people of this country are willing to have the issues determined by a disinterested, expert tribunal upon the facts proved to be true.

The railroads claim a crisis exists in their business. We accept that issue. And I hope that the atmosphere can be cleared for a fair, dispassionate, well-balanced review of the merits of the case, independent of all outside influences, brought about by the most colossal aggregation of combined wealth existing in the United States. We will present to the commission to-morrow a few simple propositions, supported by concrete facts, established by the sworn reports, of the railroads themselves, to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

STRIKE HINT AT ALTOONA.

New Brotherhood Hit by Pennsylvania's Retrenchment Order.

Special to The New York Times.

ALTOONA, Penn., March 29.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's retrenchment order hit this city harder than any other point on the system. The order was to drop 1,250 shopmen here. More than 1,000 have been laid off and the others will be suspended to-morrow.

Altoona is the pivot point in the movement of organizing the Brotherhood of Federated Railway Employes. Several hundred men had joined the new organization, and when the suspension came many of them were laid off.

The men at once concluded that the suspension was directed at the brotherhood, and strike rumors soon gained circulation. W. H. Pierce, President of the brotherhood, said that practically the entire membership of the organization had been dismissed and that the company was facing an extremely tense situation. He said that he expected a sympathetic movement among the other brotherhods to sustain the new federation. The suspension has alarmed all the shopmen, some 12,000 in number.

LAYOFF CAUSES DEPRESSION.

Harrisburg Industries Hit by Pennsylvania Road's Action.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 29.—The action of the Pennsylvania Railroad in laying off men and suspending trains has had a very unwholesome effect at the State capital. It has created a feeling among the employing class, but only among the employing lass, but among wage-earners and small tradesmen as well.

Here at Harrisburg the Pennsylvania Railroad is more of a barometer than steel, which is supposed by common consent to take the pulse of business for the country at large.

The Pennsylvania Steel Works at Steelton usually employs 9,000 men. It has been dependent more or less on Pennsylvania Railroad orders and is regarded as a Pennsylvania Railroad institution.

For a long time, it has been running to only 75 per cent. of capacity. The Central Iron Works, 65 per cent.; the Harrisburg Machine Works, 80 per cent.; the LaLance and Grosjean Tinplate Mill fairly full; the Harrisburg Pipe Works, full capacity.

One of the chief industries at Lock Haven is the New York and Pennsylvania Paper Mills, with a payroll of 400 persons. In normal times it runs night and day, but last week it shut down five days for the first time in twenty-one years.

John Marshall, one of the leading men in the paper company, said the business depression was due to too much activity in politics.

"If Congress would adjourn it would be better," he said. "Another thing that is bothering us is the railroad situation—freight rates. I believe if the roads are permitted to charge the extra 5 per cent. they ask they will make concessions in other ways to manufacturers and help business."

DEPEW STRIKERS YIELD.

Could Workers Waive Recognition of Unions and Accept Open Shop.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 29.—After a meeting held here to-night between Supt. George W. Hayden of the Gould Coupler Works of Depew and a committee of striking molders, coremakers, and machinists, arranged by P. J. Downey and James J. McManus of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, it was announced that the men had waived recognition of their unions and would return to work under open shop conditions.

There is a deadlock on the question of time when the strikers will be reinstated. Mr. Hayden said they would be put to work as rapidly as possible, but the men demanded a more specific promise.

A squad from Company K of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, while on guard duty at Depew early to-day fired a volley over the heads of what they supposed to be a body of strikers rushing the Gould enclosure. It turned out to be the village fire brigade answering an alarm from the Hoefler-Loesser Company's warehouse. The fire caused a loss of $25,000.

Chief John Carlson protested to Col. Charles J. Wolf against the action of the troops. Lieut. Frank Maldiner, in command of the squad, said the apparatus was allowed to pass, but he mistook the volunteer firemen following on foot for rioters.

WOUND TWO SAFE BLOWERS

One Dying in Hospital, the Other Escapes, Leaving Blood Trail.

One of two safe-blowers who were discovered in the haberdashery store of Schwartz & Wolfson, 728 Broadway, Williamsburg, early yesterday morning is dying in the Williamsburg Hospital with bullet wounds in the back and left thigh. The other escaped. The prisoner said he was John Reid, 22 years old.

Policeman Broden of the Clymer Street Station looked into the store about 4 o'clock and saw that the safe had been moved out of the front. The cellar door was open and he entered. There he heard two men upstairs preparing to blow the safe.

He ran out and called up Police Headquarters, and Detectives Reiff and Short hurried up in an automobile. Before the detectives arrived the burglars found that they were watched and jumped through a rear window. Broden gave chase.

The men jumped the first fence and Broden fired. Windows in the neighborhood went up and shots were fired from them, but Broden kept on. The two men finally gained the yard of Joseph Mehling, a saloonkeeper, at 745 Flushing Avenue. They darted into a dark corner to avoid the bullets and aroused a large Newfoundland dog. The dog attacked the men and gripped one of them with his teeth. The other went to his assistance, but in the fight both were wounded by bullets. They finally managed to shake the dog off and got over the fence. In the next yard Reid fell unconscious and the other man left him and escaped through an uncompleted building. A trail of blood led the police to believe he was seriously wounded.

In the store the police found a complete safe-blowing outfit. The cash registers had been rifled. When the police examined Reid they found that he had on a pair of heavy silk gloves so that no finger prints were left on the safe.

TWICE ARRESTED AT 90.

This Time McGinley Is Sent to Hospital for Treatment.

Magistrate Dooley, sitting in the Gates Avenue Court, yesterday sent James McGinley, an aged retired merchant of Brockton, Mass., who came to this city on Tuesday and started a tour of cafés which led twice to his arrest, to St. Mary's Hospital for treatment. He instructed the probation officer to attempt to get into communication with McGinley's relatives. McGinley told the court he was 90 years old.

When arrested on Wednesday night at Franklin Avenue and Bergen Street McGinley had $250 in cash. He was released on a suspended sentence for intoxication in the Flatbush Avenue Court. Late on Saturday night Patrolman Frei of the Classon Avenue Station found him in a hallway at Lafayette Avenue and Fulton Street, with Rose Egan, a fifty-seven-year-old laundress, of 352 Bridge Street, Brooklyn. The policeman arrested both of them. After hearing Patrolman Friel's story, Magistrate Dooley committed the woman for six months to the House of the Good Shepherd, of which she admitted she had previously been an inmate. McGinley had $223 in his pockets when arraigned in court.

TRIPLE MEMORIAL MEETING.

Tributes Paid to J. S. Crosby, R. G. Bremner, and E. Le M. Heydecker.

A meeting in honor of the memory of John Sherwin Crosby, Robert Gunn Bremner and Edward Le Moyne Heydecker, who devoted many years to the single tax movement, was held last night at the Hotel Astor. A high tribute to Mr. Crosby's work was paid by Carrie Chapman Catt, the suffrage leader, who told of his unselfish and untiring efforts to bring about a reform which he believed would reap a rich harvest for humanity.

"It may be," she said, "that superstition is the chief obstacle in the pathway of the single tax movement, just as it was the chief obstacle in the pathway of woman suffrage."

Tax Commissioner Purdy sketched Mr. Crosby's life and James G. Blauvelt of New Jersey paid tribute to Mr. Brenner, telling of the bravery and unfailing cheerfulness of the late Congressman when he was dying of cancer. The career of Mr. Heydecker who was attached to the Tax Department, was given by John J. Murphy.

George L. Record, leader of the New Jersey forces of the Progressive Party in the last Presidential campaign, presided. About 300 attended the meeting

CROSSED WIRES KILL.

Lineman Falls 25 Feet and Is Dead When Found.

Drew McCabe, 23 years old, of 111 North Oxford Street, Brooklyn, a lineman employed by the Flatbush Electric Light Company, was killed by electricity last night while he was attempting to repair a street light at Newkirk Avenue and East Thirteenth Street, Flatbush. Supt. Charles J. Ruprecht, Jr., of the Flatbush company, found the pole upon which McCabe had climbed charged with electricity, and the wires leading to the light, which he must have touched, were heavily charged. He said that they had probably become crossed with some wire of the Fire Department system, which had not been repaired since the storm last month.

McCabe's body dropped twenty-five feet from the pole when he touched the live wires. It was found by a 10-year-old boy, who notified Dr. Vincent J. Gallagher of 726 Ocean Avenue, and the Coney Island Hospital. As there were no marks on the body the cause of death puzzled the doctors until the live wires were discovered.

VICE WAR IN ALTON MENACES CHURCHES

Armed Guards Protect Edifices After Y. M. C. A. Fire, Laid to Foes of "Dry" Crusade.

THREATEN PASTORS' LIVES

Dr. Reese, Who Started Campaign, Accuses Mayor of Attacks on Him That May Incite Outrages.

Special to The New York Times.

ALTON, Ill., March 29.—The incendiary burning of the Y. M. C. A. building here, costing $80,000, and the grocery of Alderman A. F. Cousley, early to-day, has ushered in a reign of terror, causing vice crusaders and leaders of the "dry" campaign to seek special protection for their lives and property.

Church trustees have hired armed guards to protect places of worship for the next few weeks. The Rev. Dr. J. W. Reese, who started the recent crusade against the segregated district, "blind tigers" and other illegal resorts, has written to Mayor Joseph Faulstich that he will hold the city liable for any personal harm that might come to him.

A threatening note was found tacked to the door of the First Methodist Church saying churches, priests, and pastors were to be done away with, and warning the ministers and their associates to look out for their lives.

A mass meeting of protest against the incendiaries was held this afternoon in the gymnasium of the burned Young Men's Christian Association Building, where "dry" leaders have been holding their meetings.

Alderman Cousley has shown a disposition to make concessions to women voters, most of whom have been active in both the vice and "dry" campaigns.

Dr. Reese's letter to Mayor Faulstich reads in part:

> "It has come to my attention that you have on several occasions made derogatory statements concerning me, saying, in effect, as I am told, that I should horsewhipped, run out of town, &c. There can be but one tendency resulting from such loose language on the part of a man whose sworn duty it is under the law to execute the ordinances of the city and afford protection to its citizens, namely, that some ignorant ruffian will misconstrue your words to mean protection to himself, and as a license for him to use force and violence with impunity."

Alton pastors personally went into the segregated district and obtained evidence against the resorts. One preacher displayed from his pulpit several bottles of beer he bought in one resort.

There were twenty-one men sleeping in the Y. M. C. A. building when the flames were discovered, and many of them had narrow escapes. But for an interior stairway constructed of concrete, it is believed that many lives would have been lost.

UP-STATE FLOODS RECEDE.

Opening of Navigation on the Hudson Is Delayed, However.

ALBANY, March 29.—Navigation on the Hudson River did not open to-day, as had been planned by officials of the Hudson Navigation Company. The docks at Albany and Troy were under several feet of water, which would prevent the landing of a boat.

Water in the Hudson is slowly receding after reaching the crest at thirteen feet above the normal level to-day.

BINGHAMTON, March 29.—The flood to-day inundated a section containing 500 houses in the First Ward and surrounded a score of factories and many houses on the south side, and in Millville the water reached the high level of 1913.

ELMIRA, March 29.—Reports reaching here to-night from towns in the southern tier indicate that fear of serious damage from floods has been passed. Waters of small creeks which last night had reached high freshet conditions began to recede this morning and are still going down.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—Reports to-night from points in Pennsylvania along the Susquehanna and Delaware Rivers show that both streams are falling, and that all danger of serious damage as a result of the high water has passed

KILLED IN FIGHT OVER GIRL.

Clerk Shot by Man Who Holds Off Crowd with Pistol.

John Vattalli, a clerk 22 years old of 145 Conover Street, Brooklyn, died early this morning in the Long Island College Hospital of a bullet wound in his right temple.

Vattalli, who had told friends Sunday morning he was going to attend a party given by Italian fellow countrymen, returned to the house where he lived last night at 8 o'clock with a strange man. They stopped in front of the house, and the two began a noisy argument, evidently over a girl, for witnesses say the Italian word for "girl" was used repeatedly. Suddenly the stranger drew a revolver and shot Vattalli in the head.

When neighbors rushed out, the man held the crowd off with his revolver and escaped. Vattalli did not regain consciousness after he was shot.

EVAN B. JOHNSON FREE.

Cartoonist Released from Prison and Has a Job in Sight.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—Evan Burton Johnson, newspaper cartoonist, and until Thursday Convict 8,784 at Folsom Penitentiary, arrived in San Francisco to-day en route to a job. Johnson cartooned his way out of the penitentiary, after having been sentenced for an admitted forgery committed while he was intoxicated. The sentence was commuted by Gov. Hiram W. Johnson.

Johnson has a place with an advertising concern in Portland, Ore. He is 33 years old. He began drawing at the age of 15 on the staff of The Philadelphia Inquirer. Afterward he was employed by The New York Evening World, The Philadelphia Press, and other newspapers.

PRAISED FOR KILLING A MAN.

Buffalo Chief Commends a Policeman Who Slew an Assailant.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 29.—Policeman Edward W. Tigue was commended to-day by Chief of Police Michael Regan for killing Charles G. Keller, 27 years old, a stationary engineer.

The policeman interfered in a fight between Keller and another man and Keller turned on him. Tigue was being beaten when he shot Keller through the heart.

"It's hard to be forced to kill a man," said Chief Regan, "but there are toughs who think their purpose in life is to beat policemen. Once in a while they buck the wrong man."

The policeman was fully exonerated.

CITY BREVITIES.

The semi-annual public meeting of the Federation of Associations for Cripples will be held on Thursday afternoon, April 9, at 5 o'clock, at the headquarters of the Y. W. C. A., Lexington Avenue, at Fifty-second Street. The topic will be "The Mentally Defective Cripple." Teachers, particularly those who are familiar with the problems involved in teaching abnormal, atypical and handicapped children, are asked to communicate with the Executive Secretary, Miss Eva W. Rorty, Room 509, at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

The meeting of the High School Teachers' Association will be held on Tuesday, March 31, at 4 o'clock, at the High School of Commerce.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL FAIR.

Seven-Day Carnival On in the Bronx to Aid Hunt's Point Project.

In Burland's Casino, at Prospect and Westchester Avenues, the Bronx, a seven-day fair, exhibition, and carnival for the benefit of the Bronx Maternity Hospital to be erected at Hunt's Point was opened last night. Gay banners fluttered on the walls and a band kept up a continuous pulsation of the latest tango tunes. Booths containing $25,000 worth of goods donated by Bronx and Manhattan merchants encircled the hall, and pretty girls in striking costumes circulated among the crowds offering chances on attractive merchandise.

On a decorated platform stood a shiny new 1914 Maxwell motor car, to be given to the holder of a lucky number on Saturday night. Every buyer of an admission ticket during the week will get a numbered coupon entitling him or her to a chance to receive the automobile. More than 1,500 mothers have entered their babies in the great contest for six gold medals for the best Bronx specimens of babyhood, which is one of the features of the fair.

Well-known members of the theatrical profession helped to enliven the crowd. Among those who appeared last night were Adele Ritchie, Elizabeth Murray, Stella Mayhew, Marshall P. Wilder, Lillian Lorraine, Kate Elinore, Sam Williams, Marvin Howard, and Gus Edwards's Kid Kabaret. A different band will play each night of the carnival.

To-night Julius Finn, the famous American cable chess player, will play blindfolded against fifty opponents simultaneously. Tuesday night will be fraternal organization night. A gold loving cup will be awarded to the men's and one to the women's fraternal organization having the largest attendance. On Wednesday night, mothers' night, Mrs. William J. Gaynor will be present.

Gov. Glynn, Mayor Mitchel, and a host of lesser notables have promised to attend on Thursday night, which is official night. Friday will be school teachers' day. The fair will close Saturday evening with a Mardi Gras and masquerade. Morris Lazar is President of the Hospital Association. Mrs. Irving N. Crane is in charge of the committees which arranged the fair. Dr. Julius Weis has been active in stimulating the movement to erect the hospital, which is to be a five-story structure.

CROWDS VISIT THE TEXAS

But No One Is Allowed on Board Her Sister Ship, the New York.

One of the largest crowds that ever visited the navy yard on a Sunday journeyed there yesterday to view the new superdreadnought Texas. It is estimated that nearly 15,000 people entered the naval reservation between noon and 6 P. M. to get a look at the greatest fighting ship in commission.

The Texas is moored at the pier on Main Street, opposite the New York, her sister ship, which is to go into commission a week from Wednesday.

All afternoon she was crowded with visitors, and those who could not get aboard of her were permitted to board the Arkansas, another superdreadnought, almost as big as the Texas, and the North Dakota, one of the smallest of all-big-gun fighters of the first division of the Atlantic fleet.

No visitors were permitted to board the New York. She is 98 per cent. completed and, so far as appearances go, as fit and as ready as any ship in the yard. As a matter of fact, she could go into commission to-day if it was necessary. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers, formerly Chief of the Bureau of Naval Intelligence in Washington, who is to command the New York, is now at the navy yard. Commander G. C. Day will be executive officer of the New York, Lieut. Commander W. E. Tardy the engineer-in-chief, Lieut. Commander W. C. Watts the navigating officer, and Lieut. C. J. Rowcliff the ordnance officer. Most of the New York's crew will come from the old battleship Ohio, which has been detached from the Atlantic fleet and is under orders for the reserve fleet in Philadelphia. The remainder of the crew will be drawn from the armored cruiser Washington and the Newport naval training station.

WOES OF A NOAH'S ARK.

Tipsy Kangaroos and Singing Lizards Only Part of the Zoo.

The crew of the Hamburg-American steamer Pennsylvania from Hamburg was quite tired of the menagerie on board when the ship made fast at her pier in South Brooklyn yesterday. In cages and boxes on deck and below were all kinds of animals from a whistling Javanese viper to a singing tree toad from upper Burma, and the birds included every feathered species from a Bagdad bulbul to a Siamese huzzahuzza, a ferocious bird that devours its young and bites the hand that feeds it, according to the sailors.

Seaman Spielplatz said that some unkind person gave the two Australian kangaroos a stiff peg of schnapps each, which caused the animals to bound out of their cage when the keeper was cleaning it and start kicking the watch about the deck with their strong hind feet. Spielplatz said he received a kick unawares which propelled him across the deck into the onion locker head first.

Three ringtailed monkeys got out in the night and went up the main rigging, where there was some difficulty in catching them until they were lured down by offers of some fine bananas. The wildcats, the sailors said, were still very wild, but fortunately could not get out. The lion was the quietest animal on board, because he was suffering from lumbago and seasickness, the truthful sailor added.

Two large coal black ravens were the most mischievous, as they were allowed to walk about for a little while each day, and stole everything they could lay their hands, or their claws, upon. The butcher's mate said that they worked in partnership with a bent-faced baboon named Ramjam from Bangalore, who kept a lookout from his cage and squealed when he saw any one coming.

"I watched the ravens take a leg of mutton out of the galley, and when I went to catch them, Ramjam piped a warning to the birds, who dropped the mutton and in revenge bit a sailor in the leg," the butcher's mate said.

There were twenty-eight swans on board for the New York Zoological Park, and other birds were consigned to various zoos all over the country. There was also a case of singing tree lizards from Mandalay that keep people awake all night by their weird, shrill cries, which sound like "Becky."

AT "VANDERBILT CHURCH."

Two Days' Celebration at Clifton, S. I., on 70th Anniversary.

St. John's Episcopal Church at Clifton, S. I., known for years as the "Vanderbilt Church," because the late Cornelius Vanderbilt was the first child to be baptized in it and as the Vanderbilt family has always been interested in its development, began a two days' celebration of the seventieth anniversary of the consecration of the church yesterday. No member of the Vanderbilt families was present at services yesterday morning or last night, and it is not known whether they will be present at the exercises to-day.

The church was the second Episcopal Church to be established on Staten Island. It was consecrated on March 30, 1844. The Rev. Kingston Goddard was the first pastor. In 1869 $130,000 was raised to build the present brick and stone church building.

Miss Sophia Vanderbilt, daughter of Commodore and Mrs. Vanderbilt, was married in the old church to Daniel Torrance in 1849.

Dr. Edward Arthur Dodd is the present pastor of the church.

To Celebrate Pole Anniversary.

Next Monday, April 6, will be the fifth anniversary of the discovery of the north pole by Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., retired, and the event will be celebrated with a dinner in his honor, at which his hosts will be the members of the Explorers' Club. The dinner will be served in the clubrooms at 345 Amsterdam Avenue. Admiral Peary will be presented with a gold medal by the club.

CROWDING DEFEATS TUBERCULOSIS WORK

Committee on Prevention Says Conditions at Metropolitan Hospital Are a Disgrace.

SOME RELIEF IS IN SIGHT

Lower Death Rate Shows the Possibilities of a General Campaign of Education.

The advance made in the fight to stamp out tuberculosis in this city is shown in the report made public yesterday of the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society, covering the last three years. Attention is called especially to the need of more beds in hospitals for patients suffering from the disease. In this regard the report says:

> The overcrowded conditions at the city's largest tuberculosis hospital, the Metropolitan, are a disgrace to the community. A conservative estimate places the normal capacity of this institution at about 700. Yet in March, 1911, there was a daily average of 953 patients in this institution, or 36 per cent. more than it was designed to accommodate normally. There have been times when the number was greater than this. The dark halls and corridors of the male ward are regularly lined with beds. Frequently springs and mattresses have to be placed upon the floor to provide accommodations for all the patients. The hospital authorities are in no sense to be blamed. Under the law they cannot refuse to admit patients; nor should the financial authorities be censured. They have been generous to a degree, but it has been impossible to keep up with the city's needs. This overcrowding is not alone confined to the Metropolitan Hospital, but is true in greater or less degree of nearly all of the tuberculosis hospitals. Under such conditions the purpose of hospital treatment is largely defeated. Patients are taken from their crowded tenement homes only to be more crowded among others as sick or sicker than themselves.

An appropriation of $2,000,000 has somewhat relieved conditions, the report adds, increasing the number of beds in hospitals soon to be available for tuberculosis patients from 2,271 to approximately 4,000. This appropriation provided for the completion of Sea View Hospital on Staten Island, which will accommodate 1,000 patients; for the addition of a new pavilion at the Metropolitan Hospital to accommodate 125 patients; the addition of two new pavilions in connection with Riverside Hospital, and new pavilions and shacks at Otisville Sanitorium.

According to a recent bulletin of the Department of Health, the anti-tuberculosis campaign in New York has begun to bear fruit, as shown by the death rate. The report says:

> The death rate of Greater New York from pulmonary tuberculosis has fallen from 2.25 in 1898 to 1.66 in 1912; in other words, although the population has increased in Greater New York from 3,272,418 in 1898 to 5,173,064 in 1912, the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis in the latter year were 8,591 as compared with 7,724 in 1898, or a saving in 1912 of 3,052 lives.

Reference is also made to the co-operation of ministers who were asked to aid in the work of stamping out tuberculosis. Cardinal Farley in a message had this to say of the work:

> Your work must commend itself to every human soul, as it aims to free life from an evil that has blighted many a family and to destroy a source of contagion that knows no barrier."

HAS EX-BUTLER ARRESTED.

Dr. Van der Poel Says Loison Tried to Extort Money from Him.

Dr. John Van der Poel of 56 West Fifty-second Street caused the arrest yesterday of Jean Loison of 317 West Thirtieth Street, formerly his butler, and Loison's wife, Louise, on a charge of extortion. The arrest followed the physician's meeting Loison at Forty-first Street and Madison Avenue and handing to him an envelope containing $100 in marked bills. Mrs. Loison was following her husband when Detective Owens of the West Forty-second Street Station arrested him. Detectives Fitzpatrick, Owens' partner, arrested her.

Dr. Van der Poel said he had discharged Loison some months ago and that since then Loison had come to him and demanded $2,000, saying that unless the doctor paid it he would ruin his reputation. Two weeks later Loison repeated the demand. Dr. Van der Poel said he asked Loison to specify his charges, but that the butler was evasive. He then engaged a private detective agency, fearing that Loison was insane and might do him harm.

The private agency, Dr. Van der Poel said, instructed him to lead Loison into a trap. Loison was led to believe that the doctor would negotiate with him and got a request to come to his office. He did not do so, but sent his wife, with whom Dr. Van der Poel made an appointment for yesterday's meeting. The police said they found the marked bills on Loison when he was searched. They went to the Loison flat and found much of the furniture packed. Further investigation convinced the detectives, they said, that Loison had made arrangements to sail for Europe.

THINKS KARLUK PARTY SAFE

Stefansson Writes Peary That He Puts His Confidence in Bartlett.

Confidence in the safety of those on board the Karluk of the Stefansson expedition, which was lost track of months ago in the arctic ice, is expressed by the explorer in a letter to Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary. In this letter, which was dated Fort McPherson, Feb. 14, and postmarked Dawson, March 5, and which was made public to-night by Admiral Peary, Stefansson, referring to the Karluk, wrote:

"Bartlett is entirely capable of doing whatever can be done and I am sure can do something looking to the safety of those on board if they should have to land on Banks Land. I shall try to winter next year on Banks or Prince Patrick, with the Sachs."

The Bartlett referred to is Capt. Robert Bartlett, who accompanied Peary on his expedition to the North Pole. He was in command of the Karluk when she disappeared. The Mary Sachs is another of the Stefansson ships which, with the Alaska, the third vessel, is in winter quarters at Collinson Point in the Arctic Circle.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM AUTO

Mother Drags Baby from Carriage Which Motor Demolishes.

Mrs. Charlotte Adele of 949 St. John's Avenue, the Bronx, had just started to cross the street at Prospect Avenue and 154th Street yesterday afternoon with a baby carriage containing her daughter Doris, when she saw an auto approaching rapidly. She dragged the child from the carriage and jumped back to the curb. The automobile hit the baby carriage and demolished it.

Mrs. Adele's screams attracted the attention of Patrolman Arnold of the Morrisania Station, who ran up as John Hartnatt of 518 Westchester Avenue, the chauffeur, stopped the auto, 100 feet away from where it hit the baby carriage.

Philip Zalkind of 1,128 Tinton Avenue, who saw the accident, accused Hartnatt of reckless driving, and accompanied the policeman to the station house to prefer a complaint against the chauffeur. Hartnatt gave bail for his appearance in the Police Court.

Lucien Boyer, Poet, Arrives.

Lucien Boyer, the French poet, arrived yesterday on the French line steamer Provence with the first imported "Ode to Spring" this season. He declined to recite it on the pier, but will make a tour of the United States and Canada to deliver lectures before the various French societies. He was accompanied by his wife.

YALE MAN STRICKEN.

Russell Lucas Is Found Unconscious with Appendix Burst.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 29.—Russell Lucas of New York City, a Yale sophomore, was found unconscious in his campus room to-day by classmates. An examination showed that his appendix had burst. He was quickly removed to the college infirmary and was operated upon by Dr. Verdy, who said to-night that he believed he could save Lucas's life, but it was uncertain yet whether peritonitis would develop.

Lucas says that his appendix burst some time before he became unconscious, and he thought he was suffering from acute indigestion. He is a member of the track team, on which he is a distance runner.

Russell Lucas is a son of Mrs. Grace Lucas of 47 Claremont Avenue. Mrs. Lucas left for New Haven yesterday afternoon.

CONFER ON RESERVE BANKS.

Wilson, McAdoo, and Burleson Have a Talk—List Out This Week.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—President Wilson, Secretary McAdoo, and Postmaster General Burleson conferred at the White House to-night on the location of Federal reserve banks. Mr. Burleson is said to be interested in the selection of a Southern city.

The list of reserve districts and cities in which banks are to be located will probably be announced in the coming week by the Organization Committee.

$30,000 PLAY FUND.

Stage Society Plans to Offer Craig, Barker and Reinhardt Productions.

At a meeting of the Stage Society of New York last night, Amos R. E. Pinchot announced that a fund of $30,000 was now being raised to insure productions for the society next year by Granville Barker and Edward Gordon Craig of London, and Prof. Max Reinhardt of Berlin. As spokesman for the society, Mr. Pinchot was careful not to make his announcement positive, but merely to relate that negotiations were under way in an effort to obtain for New York the services of these three Directors who have given so interesting a turn to theatrical history across the Atlantic.

"The Stage Society," Mr. Pinchot explained, "hopes to bring to bear upon the American theatre the personal influence of the men that have contributed most valuably to the European stage in recent years.

"Each Director has been invited to produce the kind of piece that will illustrate his genius at its best. The plays, the actors, the scenery, costumes, and properties will be found by the Stage Society. The productions will appear initially for the members of the society and subsequently, if successful, will be disposed of for a public run in order that the society may be reimbursed for its expenses.

"To carry out this plan, which should have a valuable influence on American playwriting as well as play producing a guarantee fund of $30,000 is now being raised. Should this effort of the society turn out a financial as well as an artistic success, the contributors will receive back their contributions pro rata.

"Sufficient funds have already been subscribed by patrons of this movement to guarantee a performance staged by one of the producers named above."

The Stage Society will give its last public production of the season this afternoon at the Lyceum Theatre with Dorothy Donnelly and Charlotte Ives in the leading rôles of two plays. They are Thomas Heywood's "A Woman Killed with Kindness" and Rudolf Greyer's negro tragedy, "Granny Maumee." The Heywood play, one of the best known of the early Elizabethan comedies, will be presented first with a cast including, besides Miss Ives, Eugene O'Brien, William Raymond, and Montague Love. In "Granny Maumee" Miss Donnelly will play the part of an aged negress, the other characters of the piece being also negresses.

BELLA ALTEN WON'T RETURN

Metropolitan Soprano Not Coming Back Next Year.

Mme. Bella Alten, soprano at the Metropolitan Opera House, is another of the members of that company who will not return next season. She has been connected with the institution for nine years, having joined it during the directorate of the late Heinrich Conried.

Mme. Alten recently said that she was not satisfied with the rôles now being assigned her. Her plans for next year include appearances in Berlin and Vienna, after which she says she will accept a position as prima donna German opera house. Rumors at the opera house for some time past have credited the engagement for next season of Mme. Melanie Kurt of the Royal Opera, Berlin, and Mme. Schumann-Puritz, a young German soprano.

The latter has been heard in the lighter rôles such as have fallen to the lot of Mme. Alten lately, and it seems likely she will be regarded as the latter's successor. Mme. Kurt will be heard principally in Wagnerian rôles.

Moving Pictures for Soldier Fund.

At the Twenty-second Regiment Armory to-night a motion picture and vaudeville show, reception, and dance will be held under the auspices of the Defendam Association, made up of former members of the regiment. The entertainment has been arranged for the purpose of making a suitable presentation to the regiment, at a cost of nearly $1,000, in acknowledgment of the many courtesies extended by the Colonel, the officers, and members of the regiment to the Defendam Association. The pictures will show feats of horsemanship by the United States Cavalry and the Russian Cossacks, the Twenty-second Regiment Dynamite Squad, and the Battle of Gettysburg in five reels, to be followed by two military comedies.

Sydenham Hospital Benefit.

A benefit in aid of Sydenham Hospital was given by the Shubert forces at the Lyric Theatre last night as a memorial to the late Sam S. Shubert. Those on the programme were Zoe Barnett, Clarence Harvey and chorus from "The Midnight Girl," Mme. Olga Petrova, Lillian Loraine, Taylor Holmes, Fay Templeton, the Ward brothers, Walter C. Kelly, Carter De Haven and Flora Parker, Frances Demarest, Harry Fox and Jennie Dolly, Bernard Granville, George MacFarlane and Margaret Romaine, Ralph Herz, Joseph C. Smith, Nora Bayes and Harry Clarke, De Wolf Hopper, Dorothy Toye, Weber and Fields, Tom Lewis, Burrell Barbaretto, Stella Mayhew and Robert Pitkin, Howard and Howard, the Hassan Ben Ali Troupe, Oy-ra and Dorma Leigh, Harry Conor, and Rossika Dolly and Harry Carroll.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Four Transatlantic Steamships.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ADRIATIC (Naples)—Miss A. C. Andrews, Miss M. C. Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Barnes, Mrs. C. A. Broadwater, Miss M. R. Cabot, Miss E. F. Cabot, Miss W. Carmer, Mrs. H. D. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Chase, Mr. and Mrs. Francis de Salles-Carroll, Samuel Dickson, Mrs. S. W. Ellsworth, Bishop E. M. Dunne, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Foote, Mrs. R. G. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. D. Mears, J. D. Morton, Mrs. D. E. Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Pratt, Mrs. W. B. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Sigsbee, the Rt. Rev. Louis S. Walsh, and Mrs. C. Tappan.

PROVENCE (Havre)—Mrs. M. C. Clement, M. Gratton, Mrs. C. Roe, Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Boyer, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Gillespie, Mrs. M. Harned, E. D. Hunter, M. H. Koster, C. Keller, G. Levin, A. Lemieux, Mrs. E. Moulin, E. H. Perkins and M. Picard.

PHILADELPHIA (Southampton)—Mrs. L. J. Altman, F. Anderson, Mrs. Clara Ashbourne, Capt. E. M. Birtby, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Bishop, Miss Olga Black, Edward Buxton, George Cobb, Dr. J. T. Creighton, J. Darling, F. J. C. Eden, Ernest Ford, Miss Dorothy Fothick, Miss Margaret Hodge, P. N. Irwin, A. W. Lewis, J. L. Palmer, Wilfred King and Miss Ivy King.

PENNSYLVANIA (Hamburg)—Miss Bertha Baker, Mrs. Anna Blanchard, C. I. Hansen, Miss E. Hornung, Louis La Croix, Miss Clara Lange, Mrs. Marie Mann, A. P. West, Mrs. Mary Wilkes-Lloyd and Mrs. Anna Winter.

SEEK NEW FRANK WITNESS.

Counsel Has Search Made in a Suburb of Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 29.—H. K. Haas of counsel for Leo M. Frank of Atlanta, Ga., sentenced to die for the murder of Mary Phagan, a factory employe, conferred here to-day with the head of a national detective agency which has been employed by Frank's friends.

An important witness whose testimony may result in

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DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

SHOOTS AT ZELAYA TO AVENGE KINSMAN

Nicaraguan Attacks Ex-President in His Home Near Barcelona.

SHOT MISSES ITS MARK

Rosas, His Assailant, Arrested—Zelaya Was Imprisoned Here in December, but Allowed to Go.

MADRID, March 29.—A dispatch received here from Barcelona says that an attempt was made to-day to assassinate José Santos Zelaya, former President of Nicaragua, at Casa Torres, where he lives.

A man who said his name was Rosas and that he was a Nicaraguan entered Zelaya's house, drew a revolver and fired at the ex-President. Zelaya was not hit by the bullet, and Rosas was immediately overpowered and arrested.

Replying to questions put to him by the police, Rosas said that Zelaya, when President of Nicaragua, was responsible for the death of his uncle, and that he had been pursuing him ever since in order to avenge his kinsman.

José Santos Zelaya arrived in New York from Europe, an exile from his native country, in September of last year, and the weeks he spent here were among the most exciting of his long and picturesque career. He had been practical autocrat of all Central America, and Zelaya came to the United States evidently under the impression that he would be received as a hero and not as a fugitive from justice, to be arrested, thrown into jail, and subsequently to be gently but firmly edged out of the country to continue his exile in Spain.

Zelaya arrived on one of the big passenger liners, and walked right through the immigration net without a single Ellis Island man dreaming that the big-mustached, swarthy little Nicaraguan was the man who had caused so much trouble in Central America. For almost a week he went about New York, living a life of luxury and spending most of his time in the finest of the hotels. He received reporters and assured them that he had been a much misunderstood man, and that his coming to the United States was in nowise to be interpreted as a political move that might meet the displeasure of the State Department in Washington.

When Washington decided to act in the case of the deposed Nicaraguan dictator, Zelaya got wind of it and disappeared from the sight of those who sought his capture. For two weeks he eluded the pursuit of the Secret Service sleuths. On the night of Nov. 26, however, they found him. He was in bed on the sixth floor of an apartment house at 645 West End Avenue. A few days before that the Waldorf-Astoria had been carefully looked over by the Secret Service men, it having been hinted that he was hiding in that hotel. Zelaya had been at the Waldorf, and the Government agents traced his baggage from that hotel to an apartment house in West Seventy-second Street and then to the apartment of the friend in West End Avenue, where the capture was made.

The warrant on which Gen. Zelaya was arrested was signed by Assistant United States District Attorney Roger D. Wood and was taken out before United States Commissioner Shields. It was prepared under orders received from Attorney General McReynolds, upon the request of the State Department. At first it was supposed that the execution of two American citizens, Cannon and Grove, caught with a rebel army in Nicaragua, was responsible for Zelaya's arrest, but this was denied.

He was taken to the Tombs, and the following day arraigned on the warrant, which was based on cabled information from Nicaragua that Zelaya was wanted there to answer indictments for murders committed in 1901. For eight days Zelaya was a prisoner in the Tombs before he was released on bail. It was announced that a condition of his release was that Zelaya should leave the country by Dec. 11. But for one reason or another Zelaya delayed his departure, and he did not sail until Dec. 24.

Gen. Zelaya is now about 64 years of age. He has a large family, and several of his children were in New York with him when he was here last Winter.

Declines to be Japan's Premier.

TOKIO, March 29.—The Emperor has offered the Premiership to Prince Iyeoato Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers, but the Prince declines to form a Cabinet. Since the resignation of the Yamamoto Ministry on March 24 the names of several prominent statesmen, including Count Okuma, have been mentioned in connection with the formation of a new Cabinet.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

TOKIO, March 29.—The Dowager Empress Haruko, who is suffering from angina pectoris, continues in a serious condition at the imperial villa at Numazu, a watering place southwest of Yokohama. Court physicians are in attendance.

LONDON, March 29.—A committee of seven managers of the different British railways has been appointed to meet a committee of the Railway Trades Unions to discuss a conciliation scheme. This is the first time that the railways have recognized the unions or agreed to negotiate direct with them and the railway employes regard it as a great victory for their organizations.

WANT TO WORK AND WED.

Women in Profession Resent Ban on Marriage, Says Edith Morley.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 29.—Marriage as a bar to the professional activities of the highly trained woman is strikingly dealt with in "Women Workers in Seven Professions," a collection of essays edited for the Fabian Woman's Group by Prof. Edith Morley.

Enforced renunciation of marriage is referred to in the foreword to the essays as racially dangerous and economically unsound:

"It is clear that professional women are beginning to show resentment at the attempt to force celibacy upon them. They feel themselves wronged and insulted as human beings when, being physically and mentally fit, they are not permitted to judge for themselves in this matter."

Teaching, medicine, nursing, sanitary inspection, the civil service, clerical and secretarial work, and the stage are the seven professions dealt with.

Lena Ashwell, the actress, in one of the essays writes:

"There is no more immorality in the acting profession than in other trades; but there is an amount of humiliating and degrading philandering and maudlin sensuality which is more degrading than any violent abduction. To be immoral, a certain amount of courage is required; but the curse of the modern theatrical condition is this corrupt debauchery."

GET BLIND'S WIRELESS CALL.

45 Vessels Hear King's Message Through Marconi Service.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 29.—Forty-five vessels on the Atlantic received King George's wireless appeal for the blind sent out by the Marconi Company from Poldhu at midnight on Saturday.

All these vessels had been warned and were waiting for the message. The White Star liner Baltic, 810 miles away, heard it. Ships of all nations were listening—the German Kronprinzessin Cecilie, the French Touraine, the Dutch Potsdam, the Italian Duca di Genoa.

From Cape Cod the Carmania took the King's appeal, as five months ago she heard and hastened to answer the call of the blazing Volturno.

From the forty-five ships the message sped onward to all ships with wireless that sail the sea. It was repeated to North Sea trawlers, to great merchantmen, and to humbler craft that ply from port to port.

The Lord Mayor's fund in support of the National Institute for the Blind now amounts to $50,000.

AMERICAN DUPED IN LONDON

Confidence Men Get $1,870 and Jewelry from O. Hooey.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 29.—An American visitor to London, O. Hooey, staying at the Hotel Russell, has appealed to Scotland Yard for assistance in tracking two confidence tricksters who robbed him of $1,870 in bills and cash, a gold watch, a gold chain, and two gold rings set with diamonds.

The tricksters told the old tale of a charitable legacy they were called upon to distribute, and asked Mr. Hooey's assistance, first requiring him to deposit with them his valuables as evidence of good faith.

STRIKE MENACE IN ITALY.

80,000 Railway Employes Want a $10,000,000 Wage Increase.

ROME, March 29.—Another general railway strike is threatened at an early date in Italy. Railway employes to the number of 80,000 are agitating for an amelioration of their conditions of employment, which would represent an increase of $10,000,000 in the State budget.

The employes held several meetings to-day, the most important of these at Ancona, a great railway centre, at which it was decided that if the Government refused to give a satisfactory answer to the demands of the men a general railway strike would be proclaimed on April 15. Serious reprisals were also threatened, particularly if the Government attempted the militarization of the railway men, which would mean calling them out under arms and enforcing military discipline.

At the Ancona meeting, Enrico Malatesta, the Anarchist leader, promised the support of his party to the railway men, and the Republican and Socialist leaders gave a similar promise.

Chinese Bandit Wars on Missions.

LONDON, Monday, March 30.—The Peking correspondent of The Times says that Dr. Parker of the China Inland Mission, who had a narrow escape at the recent sacking of King-Tse Kwan, Province of Ho-Nan, asserts that "White Wolf," the notorious bandit, has declared war upon the missions.

AMERICANS IN RACES FOR AVIATION CUPS

Bishop Says They Will Enter for the Bennett and Schneider Prizes.

TALKS OF OCEAN FLIGHT

Believes If It Is Successful It Will Have a Good Effect on the Round-the-World Feat.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 29.—Cortlandt Field Bishop, interviewed on his arrival here, said:

"I have just arranged that an American representative shall compete for the Schneider Cup, and probably also for the Gordon Bennett Cup. In the latter contest it is possible that two other American aviators will represent the United States. Money is being raised in America for the purchase of French machines."

Mr. Bishop expressed regret that American aeroplanes of sufficient speed could not be found to compare with the French-built machines.

Discussing the proposed Wanamaker transatlantic flight, he said:

"Mr. Wanamaker has made a very serious affair of it, and I am glad to be in a position to state that there is no American bluff attached to it. This is no money undertaking, as Mr. Wanamaker has guaranteed all the necessary funds for the first flight, and if this is unsuccessful, for a second.

"If this transatlantic flight is achieved, it will have interesting effects upon the arrangement for the around-the-world flight projected by the San Francisco Exposition. At present, as the trip around the world cannot be arranged without crossing the Atlantic, it is virtually agreed that aviators participating in the contest may cover this part of the route by steamship; but if Mr. Wanamaker succeeds, they will probably be asked to accomplish the same feat."

"1914" WOMAN IN MARBLE.

Countess von Gleichen Models Her as Saucy and Scraggy.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 29.—Countess Feodora von Gleichen, the sculptor of the King Edward VII. Memorial at Windsor, is working on a statue which is likely to arouse considerable discussion. It is called "1914," and is intended to be symbolical of the woman of the present time. It will be shown at one of the big Summer exhibitions.

It is a nude figure, slim almost to the point of scragginess, the idea being that 1914 is a year of activities which do not permit embonpoint. The right hand rests confidently on the hip, and the left carries a vanity bag.

The Countess in her statue wishes to glorify the modern ideal of feminine slenderness. In the straight, unflinching look of "1914" and in the almost impertinent confidence of the pose of the right arm she has sought to indicate what she finds the characteristic attitude of the 1914 woman's mind—a certain insouciance, insatiable curiosity, rather frivolous sort of intellectual activity, fearlessness, and not a halfpenny-worth of prudery or coquettishness.

Sir Hubert von Herkomer Ill.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 29.—Sir Hubert von Herkomer, the distinguished painter, is seriously ill.

HELD FOR WIRELESS SPYING.

Russian Telegraph Chief Said to Have Betrayed War Office.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 29.—A sensational arrest on a charge of military espionage is reported from Kieff. M. Jhidkovsky, the chief telegraph engineer in charge of an important junction at Zhonerinka and a talented inventor, established his own wireless station, ostensibly for scientific experiments.

Recently he has paid several visits to foreign capitals in the interests, as he alleged, of his technical branch. He was arrested yesterday, on the charge of intercepting wireless messages from the War Office staff at St. Petersburg to the southwestern command at Kieff and of communicating them to a foreign Government.

PATRIOTIC GERMAN DOWSER

Refuses to Use His Divining Rod for American Oil Syndicate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 29.—Richard Kleinau, an engineer living in the Duchy of Anhalt, says that he recently declined the offer of an American syndicate to prospect in Canada for potash deposits and oil with a divining rod.

Kleinau says he is already in the service of the German Potash Syndicate and that patriotism deters him from employing his talents in any way which might harm German interests.

MME. CAILLAUX COMPLAINS.

Prison Director Says Her Presence Makes His Life a Burden.

PARIS, March 29.—Mme. Caillaux has been greatly benefited by her two days' rest in St. Lazare Prison, while M. Boucard, the investigating Magistrate, has been examining witnesses at the preliminary inquiry into the killing of Gaston Calmette, editor of Figaro. She has regained much of her habitual serenity, and, it is said, has expressed some strong criticism of the prison arrangements.

The director of the prison in his own behalf says he has not had a minute's rest since Mme. Caillaux was incarcerated. His telephone, he says, rings ceaselessly, and an endless file of messengers deliver telegrams to Mme. Caillaux all day long.

Her husband and daughter were among Mme. Caillaux's visitors to-day, but they remained only a short time. A few curious spectators gathered around the entrance to the prison.

PRINCE HENRY IN ARGENTINA

Warmly Greeted by the Government and German Societies.

BUENOS AIRES, March 29.—Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the Emperor of Germany, and Princess Henry arrived here to-day from Rio de Jeneiro on board the steamship Cap Trafalgar. They came ashore at 5 o'clock this evening.

The Prince and Princess were warmly greeted by the representatives of the various Government departments, the German Minister and the various German societies. The press extends to them also a cordial welcome to the Argentine Republic. The Prince's mission is in the nature of a private visit to the South American republics, and he has expressed a desire that official receptions be dispensed with.

FRENCH MOUNTAIN FALLING.

Farms and Cottages Swept Away—Countryside in Terror.

BRIVE, France, March 29.—A large section of a mountain has become detached by seismic disturbances and is slowly sliding down the valley, sweeping over everything in its path. Already several farms and cottages have been blotted out, and the high road from Brive to Lanteuil has been destroyed for more than half a mile.

Heavy rumblings indicate that the mass is gaining impetus, and the inhabitants are fleeing from their homes. Government engineers are seeking a means to limit the extent of the disaster.

MEEK PARIS SUFFRAGETTES.

Paris Police Forbid Them to Parade, So They Don't.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 29.—That French suffragettes have much to learn in militancy from their English sisters was proved by the failure of their first demonstration, which they had planned for this afternoon.

There was to have been an impressive march from the Bourse to the Place de l'Opéra, where speeches were to have been made. A preliminary meeting was held in rooms near the Bourse. After a number of speeches had been made, the cry was raised, "To the street!" and 300 women formed in a straggling procession.

As they turned into the Rue Reydeau a silver-braided police officer, wearing his best white gloves and girt with his official sword, stepped up to them, and, bowing to the foremost woman, said: "Madame, I have instructions not to permit a demonstration."

"We are going to the Place de l'Opéra," the woman replied, timidly.

"Oh, no, Madame! I must ask you to go in the opposite direction."

The women stopped and the word ran back along the line: "The police won't let us! We had better go home."

In a few minutes the suffragettes were making for the nearest Underground station or crowding into omnibuses.

A 7-YEAR-OLD POET.

English Boy Who Cannot Read or Write Dictates Verse to His Mother.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 29.—The Poetry Review publishes several poems of a remarkable 7-year-old boy, Logan Wiltshire, who cannot yet read or write, but dictates to his mother, who records his words with "the most scrupulous exactitude."

One example of his work is the following:

The god of dreams came to me last night,
And I had a dream of the world when the world was a child.

And in this child-world there two gods, the god of nature and the god of genius.

The god of nature provided all the materials, and the god of genius took them and made them into wonderful things. Nature gave genius a pair of leaves, and genius made them into wings—wings for birds, wings for butterflies, wings for all things that fly.

Such a beautiful dream, such a wonderful world—the world when it was a child!

All his efforts, The Review says, show the inspiration of a true poet and wonderful power of self-expression.

PROMISES FREE ELECTIONS.

Santo Domingo Government Encourages All Groups to Take Part.

SANTO DOMINGO, March 29.—Gen. Alfredo Victoria, the former Premier, announces his intention of taking part with a combination of the supporters of Horacio Vasquez and those of ex-President Eladio Victoria in the elections for President of the republic, which are to be held on April 1 and 2. He has advised President Bordas Valdez and the Secretary of the Interior of his decision.

In reply the Secretary of the Interior says that all groups which desire to participate in the elections may do so freely, as the Government is determined that the elections shall be entirely free and legal.

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¶ Highly mercerized cotton pajamas, cut on roomy lines and finished with silk frogs and pearl buttons. Choice of light blue, helio, tan, white and pink.

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John F. Driscoll, 148 W. 68th St., New York
Harry Veghte, 155 West 51st St., New York
Metcalf & James, 245 W. 57th St., New York
John B. Campbell & Co., 170 W. 72d St., New York
N. Y. Steam Auto Tire Repair Works, 312 West 52nd Street, New York
King Tire Company, 1985 Broadway, New York
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BONFILS'S FOE FREED.

Denver Lawyer Who Fought with Editor Is Acquitted.

DENVER, March 29.—T. J. O'Donnell, a local attorney, was acquitted last night of a charge of deadly assault, brought by F. G. Bonfils, owner of a Denver newspaper.

The charge was the climax of a hot campaign over the municipal ownership of the city water system. On opposing sides, Bonfils and O'Donnell engaged in a fist fight on the steps of the Court House. O'Donnell had a revolver and was disarmed. Bonfils contended that O'Donnell had tried to shoot him.

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GUNMEN TO MAKE LAST PLEA TO-DAY

Commutation or Reprieve Asked For in Their Petition to Gov. Glynn.

'DAGO FRANK'S' WIFE ACTIVE

Obtains Signatures of Ten Jurors to Request for Delay Until After Becker Is Tried.

Charles G. F. Wahle, counsel for the four gunmen who were convicted on Dec. 26, 1912, of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, will send to-day to Gov. Glynn their petition for commutation of sentence or reprieve until after the second trial of Charles Becker, whose conviction as the instigator of the Rosenthal murder was reversed on Feb. 24 by the Court of Appeals.

Attached to the argument of counsel is the request of ten of the twelve jurors who convicted the gunmen for postponement of the execution of the four men now in the death house at Sing Sing until the case of Becker shall have been disposed of. The request is made "to the end that if anything hereafter occur or any information be procured, or during the trial of Charles Becker be brought to light, which may redound to the benefit of these defendants, they may have an opportunity, at the proper time, to avail themselves of such development or revelation."

The ten men who signed this petition are William H. Montgomery, Leo Kramer, S. M. Comstock, Charles P. Huntington, H. I. Dittman, H. C. Reynolds, Alfred J. Hernsheim, Edwin Fisher, Frank H. Gould and John Gudebrod. Their signatures were obtained by Mary Cirofici, sister of Frank Cirofici, known as "Dago Frank." Of the two other jurors, Miss Cirofici says that one refused to sign because he did not wish to have anything more to do with the case and another was reported to be out of town on her various visits to him.

The most important affidavit is that of William B. ("Bat") Masterson, Vice President of the Lewis Publishing Company, which issues The Morning Telegraph. Masterson swears that A. L. Witt, known as "Butch" Witt, an eye-witness to the murder of Herman Rosenthal, told him repeatedly that he (Witt) had seen Vallon and Webber fire the shots which killed Rosenthal, but would not testify for fear that, if he came forward in favor of Becker, he would be thrown into jail and accused of a part in the murder, as "Jack" Sullivan was.

Samuel Kalmanson, a clerk of 393 Clinton Street, Buffalo, makes an affidavit, attached to the petition, that he was walking on Forty-third Street toward Sixth Avenue, when the shots which killed Rosenthal were fired, and that he saw a man, whom he now knows to be Harry Vallon, standing, revolver in hand, on the running board of the "murder" car. He said that he recently was induced by his employer at Buffalo to tell what he knew.

Affidavits by "Gunmen's" Wives.

Another affidavit is that of Louis Libby, owner of "the gray murder car," which his partner, William Shapiro, drove on the morning of the murder. Libby swears Shapiro told him that none of the four gunmen did the shooting and that it was not one of them who held the revolver at his head and made him speed away from the scene of the crime.

Lillian Rosenberg, wife of "Lefty Louis," and Lillian Horowitz, wife of "Gyp the Blood," depose that Thomas Coupe, a clerk at the Elks' Club, told them that he would not testify, because the prosecution had decided not to use him as a witness when he said the four gunmen were not in the "murder" car as it passed the club.

The four gunmen in their petitions tell their records and assert their innocence. Mr. Wahle makes an affidavit in which he tells of his unsuccessful efforts to procure "Butch" Witt as a witness for the gunmen.

Hartford T. Marshall, counsel for "Jack" Sullivan, swears Shapiro told him in the Tombs that, after the murder of Rosenthal, Vallon ran from the door of the Metropole to the car, jumped on it and struck Shapiro on the side of the head with a revolver, after ordering him to speed up.

In his argument, Mr. Wahle says:

"If this judgment is to be enforced, then early in the morning of Easter Monday, these petitioners, ranging in age from about 22 to 27, will be put to death for the killing of Herman Rosenthal, of which crime they assert their innocence, while Rose, Webber and Vallon, confessedly accomplices, will walk the streets * * * with the consent of courts and District Attorney, as free men * * * these men, described by the Court of Appeals in the opinion in the Becker case (page 2) as 'three gamblers and criminals,' and as 'gamblers and law breakers' (page 3), of whom that court said (page 3): 'Indisputably they were guilty of the murder of Rosenthal.'

"Schepps will also be a free man, with the consent of the authorities, he, of whom that court said in the Becker opinion (page 3): 'The remaining witness Schepps was also a gambler and law breaker and the intimate of and more or less dependent upon Rose. * * *

"He, too, was testifying against Becker under an agreement of immunity substantially similar in its effect to that which had been extended to the other conceded murderers, and thus we have these four witnesses acting under an agreement sparing the lives which, admittedly in the case of three of them, probably in the case of the four, were forfeited provided they could give evidence to convict the defendants.'

Compulsion and Promises.

"These four petitioners, of all, claimed by the prosecution to have been connected with this crime, will alone be called upon to pay the forfeit of their lives for an alleged crime, of which even, according to the prosecution, they were not the initiators, but which they were practically (if we accept Rose's testimony upon which the prosecution was based) compelled to commit; or, to use the language of Justice Miller's analysis of the prosecution in the Becker case, (Page 26):

"'(3.) That the "gunmen" were actuated to do the deed by the command and under promise of protection of some one higher up.'"

Mr. Wahle argues that the conviction of the four gunmen was obtained on the testimony of Rose, Vallon, Webber, and Schepps, whom the Court of Appeals described as unworthy of belief, and on the identification by four witnesses whose testimony was described by Justice Chase as "somewhat unsatisfactory and in some cases contradictory."

LOANS FOR ALIEN FARMERS.

League Would Reduce Cost of Living Through Immigration.

In a statement issued yesterday by Henry Green, General Director of the American Immigration and Distribution League, announcement was made that the league would be reorganized in a campaign to solve the problem of the high cost of living by procuring the proper distribution of immigrants on Government farm lands. In his statement Mr. Green said:

"Senator Dillingham and Congressman Burnett in their efforts to restrict immigration are indirectly helping to keep the cost of living up. When immigration is restricted, production and natural developments are restricted, and the consumer suffers as a consequence of insufficient production.

"Immigration legislation is needed and needed badly, but it must be the right kind of legislation. What is needed is not restrictive but discriminatory and helpful legislation.

"If the Government would set aside 500,000 acres of land, cut it up into small farming tracts, then establish a bank or fund from which the immigrant could borrow $1,000 to devote to the erection of a home, the development of the land, and its purchase, the problem of the high cost of living would disappear forever within a few years thereafter.

"If 100,000 people could be taken from the large cities and sent 'back to the land,' they would produce enough in foodstuffs to feed 5,000,000 persons, and they would create labor for 200,000 other persons now idle. This added production would bring the cost of living down to a normal level."

MILLIONS INDEMNITY TO COLOMBIA URGED

J. T. Du Bois, Formerly American Minister, Deplores the Panama Revolt Episode.

REVOLUTION 'CUT AND DRIED'

United States Should Pay Struggling Sister Republic $20,000,000 or More, He Declares.

James T. Du Bois, American Minister to Colombia from 1911 to 1913, delivered a lecture on "The Republic of Colombia" last night at the Berkeley Theatre under the auspices of the Colombian Commercial Club of New York City. Alejandro Andrade, the President of the club, introduced him to the audience, which was composed largely of persons Colombian by birth or descent.

Mr. Du Bois censured the United States Government for the part it played in the revolt of Panama and praised the present Administration for its efforts to right the wrong done to Colombia. He said in part:

"Should our great Republic do a wrong to some powerful nation and should that nation resent the wrong at the cannon's mouth, every fibre of the American nature and every emotion of the American soul would leap swiftly to the defense of the Republic, but when our great Republic, in times of profound peace, grievously wrongs a struggling and undeveloped sister republic that is helpless to resent the wrong by force, I believe that it is the imperative duty of every honest citizen to help right the wrong and render the aggrieved nation complete and perfect justice.

"To my mind, if the Anglo-Saxon is to live in harmony with the Latin on this continent he must treat the Latin with justice and fairness, and he must do nothing to the Latin's country that is not unquestionably defensible. Any other course will make the Monroe Doctrine a deceptive, fruitless, and very dangerous thing.

"Now, I believe that the Hay-Herran treaty was one of the best treaties ever offered by one nation to another, and I believe that every thoughtful English American and every thoughtful Latin American must feel it was a great misfortune that Colombia did not accept it, but that does not justify in one iota the raw and rancid business that followed so swiftly on the wake of Colombia's rejection of the treaty. The Hay-Herran treaty, which was to concede to the United States the Canal Zone, was offered to Colombia in the Summer of 1902, and on Oct. 31 of the same year the Colombian Congress adjourned without ratifying it.

"There were two causes for this. First, the leading statesmen of Colombia believed that certain provisions of the treaty conflicted with their national Constitution; and, second, Colombia at that time was absolutely impotent to act. She had just emerged from the most disastrous war of all her national life. Nearly 100,000 of her citizens had been either crippled or slain, and her haciendas and villages had been wasted from sea to sea. The Generals who had been fiercely fighting each other on the field were bitterly opposing each other in the halls of Congress, and the Acting President, enfeebled by old age and confused by the chaos that confronted him, seemed to lose all control of the national Government.

"It was the hour for a great and powerful nation to stretch forth a helping hand, and I believe that if Theodore Roosevelt had known of the conditions existing in Colombia he would have caused the United States to play a generous part. If he had done so, the Panama Canal would have been built just as soon as it has been built, and our ancient and valuable friendship with Colombia would never have been destroyed.

"But what did the great and powerful nation do? Scarcely had the treaty failed of ratification in Colombia when a cut-and-dried revolution, conceived and planned in this City of New York, broke out in Panama, and immediately the Government at Washington notified the Colombian authorities that they must not land their troops within fifty miles of the Panama Railroad, even where trackage was within Colombian borders.

"This is the wrong that the present Administration is trying hard to right. I believe that adjustment can be brought about by the following steps: First, the sending of an expression of regret that anything has happened to disturb the friendship between Colombia and the United States; second, the fixing of the boundary lines between Colombia and Panama in harmony with the spirit of the law of 1856; third, the giving of preferential rights on the canal to Colombia as far as our international agreements will permit; fourth the extending of the good offices of the United States when Colombia requests them and the United States can properly exercise them, and fifth, the granting of indemnification to Columbia for her legitimate claims amounting to $20,000,000 to $25,000,000.

"Should any of my countrymen ask me, 'Can we afford it?' I would answer 'Yes.' Should any ask 'What do we get in return?' I would answer 'We already have our return—the Panama Canal Zone, which is destined to be the most important and valuable territory of its size in the world.'"

LOVE'S like a well. You kin fall in—but you've jest got t' *climb* out. I fell in love with VELVET first time I smoked it, an' I ain't never wanted t' climb out.

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VELVET, the Smoothest Smoking Tobacco.
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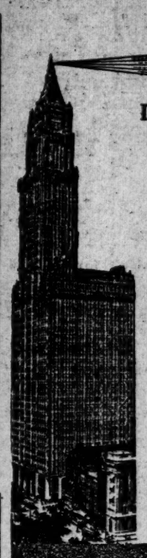

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Guarantees on Roofing

There Are Real Guarantees, Also Talk Imitations

There are a lot of guarantees offered on roofings. Most of them are by irresponsible people, or merely conversational guarantees. It's a very important thing in a guarantee that there should be responsibility, and that it should be in writing.

Since we have been giving a regular written guarantee on **Certain-teed** Roofing, one class of competitors has been saying that their roofing "will generally last twenty years, or longer." They don't guarantee it, however, at all. It's very easy to talk, talk, talk and say any number of years in such talk, but responsible concerns must know all about their roofing if they do any more than talk—they must know their roofings really do last when they sign a printed guarantee of plain requirements that the roofing shall make good. Of course, the irresponsible type—those who are likely to go out of business soon—can sign anything. It's very important that the buyer should not be caught in such a trifling manner.

Another very important thing is these talk guarantees are offered on the cheapest goods the manufacturers make; not being real guarantees, there is no risk. They say nothing about their highest priced brands and qualities—just offer the cheapest thing they have—offer a talk guarantee on cheap goods equal to the real guarantee given on **Certain-teed** Roofing. It's funny how many people they catch on such things.

When you buy a piece of roofing you should know—and know in writing—that it is the best quality—best brand goods made by that manufacturer. Remember—make him put this in writing, that it is his best in every way, and then have the guarantee in writing and properly signed, too.

It pays to be careful in buying goods where the quality could not be judged by the sample—where everything must depend upon the standing and ability of the manufacturers to make good over a long period of years in the future.

Certain-teed

Quality *Cert-ified* **Roofing** Durability *Guaran-teed*

They have not realized that service to their customers builds the best business for themselves.

The dealer who is doing the biggest roofing business in his community is the dealer who handles *Certain-teed* Roofing—because he recognizes service to his customers as the biggest part of his job—more customers as his reward.

He knows, just as you know, that *Certainteed* Roofing will give you the best, the longest, and the guaranteed service. He is willing to take his modest profit on *Certain-teed* Roofing in preference to an inflated profit on any other brand, because he knows there are many more roofing buyers just like you who know and have faith in *Certain-teed* Roofing and in him.

When you buy your roofing of such a dealer as this, you know it is the best roofing service you can buy for your buildings because it is *Certain-teed*—guaranteed for 15 years, backed by the world's three biggest roofing mills, endorsed by your local dealer whom you know and who meets you face to face when he sells it to you. There is a dealer of this calibre in your neighborhood. He will sell you *Certain-teed*.

Certain-teed Roofing is sold at a reasonable price everywhere by dealers who believe in giving unsurpassed quality at a fair profit. The amount of *Certain-teed* Roofing required for an average roof, say ten squares, will cost less than $5 over the cheap mail order grade. This small initial cost is saved many times in the fifteen years' wear which is covered by the manufacturer's guarantee.

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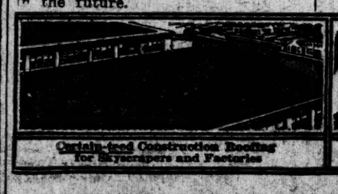
Certain-teed Construction Roofings for Skyscrapers and Factories

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¶ Pen and ink idealizations of eight foot gentlemen doing the "heavy" are a delusion—they may flatter you in print, but Saks clothes flatter you in person.

¶ There is something truly, typically American in the capable, confident, clean-cut lines of Saks clothes.

¶ They will not give you the physique of a Samson nor the expression of a decadent monarch, but they will show you to your best advantage in the world of men and clothes.

¶ Put on a Saks garment, a suit or an overcoat, take a turn before the mirror, and we will leave the decision to the mirror and to you.

Suits . . . $17.50 to $45
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Vantine's

Oriental Easter Novelties

Because of their dainty dissimilarity from ordinary Easter gifts, they appeal with special attraction to womankind.

Things you cannot find elsewhere—quaint and beautiful remembrances of the Holiday of Flowers, Confections and Sweet Perfumes.

See the Vantine Easter windows—attractive as a strange Fairyland of Spring.

Vantine's Panama Hats for Women, $6
The new "Panama Dip" and all the new Tango shapes, large and small. Good as any $12 hat.
Assortments of Toreador, Mandarin and Maxixe Scarfs.

Vantine's Oriental Parasols, $3.50 to $95
Cotton crepes, silk crepes, cobweb crepes, fancy Oriental silks—the very essence of Parisian Spring fashion, with the Oriental note carried out by Orientals.

Vantine's Easter Baskets, $1.25
The prettiest Easter remembrance—an artistic Japanese Koro basket, ribbon tied and surmounted with a duckling—filled with delicious Oriental confections, spiced nuts and crystalized fruits. Others, 60 cents to $10. Large Easter eggs of silk tapestry, confection filled, $1 to $4.

Vantine's Oriental Perfumes of Personality
Japanese Artificial Flowers for Easter Decorations

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R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Joyous Easter Novelties

Easter is filled with the joyousness of Spring,—and the attractive Novelties of the season show an appropriate gaiety of spirit.

"Irresponsible" Bunnies some in a squeerading as clowns, chauffeurs and baseball players, are **5c** to **$2.24**, with more sedate ones of soft rabbit skin, becomingly decorated with ribbon bows, from **49c** to **$3.48**. Many can be filled with candy, while others, which squeak or wriggle tail and ears, make lovely toys.

Jack Horner Pies of all sorts are priced **99c** to **$9.94** — all with 12 "surprise" favors — Egg Pies, Gypsy Kettles, Kewpie Wagons and Spring Maids, dressed in the latest fashions—centerpieces that will add much to the success of a party.

Satin Eggs, plain and hand painted, are **19c** to **$1.98**, and we have delicious candies with which you can fill them.

Cunning Nest Baskets to be filled with candy are **15c** to **99c**, and there are more expensive Bonbon Holders in the shape of gaily trimmed autos and slippers.

Ice Cups in various colors and designs range from **5c** to **18c**.

Natural, fluffy Chicks and Ducks are **10c** each; made up as favors with a little pile of tinfoil covered chocolates and a ribbon rosette, are **39c** each.

Wonderful Fancy Chocolate Novelties are displayed both in the Basement and on the Main Floor. Chocolate Eggs **5c** to **$1.98**, plain and frosted, with flowers and some decorated with natural chicks or ducks; Woven Chocolate Baskets which can be filled with candy **99c** and **$1.24**; Chocolate Hats in the latest roll-brim style, trimmed with pink, blue or lavender ribbons; also Chocolate Bunnies, Chicks, Swans and Nests from **5c** to **$1.24**, not only attractive, but every one—GOOD TO EAT!
Basement, Centre and Main Floor, Rear.

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Lackawanna Railroad
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TRADE COMMISSION A MENACE TO TRADE

Chamber of Commerce Asks That the Country Be Heard on It Before Vote Is Taken.

WOULD RETARD EXPANSION

Its Implication That All Corporations Are Unfair Is Called a Startling Portent.

A special committee appointed a few weeks ago by the Chamber of Commerce to study the anti-trust legislation pending before Congress has prepared a report of its findings, including a resolution asking that public hearings on the bills be held in all parts of the country before a vote is taken at Washington. Especial reference is made to the bill providing for an Interstate Trade Commission, which the chamber has decided to oppose. The proposed legislation, by threatening investigations and possible prosecutions, would restrain lawful business and retard its further extension, the report says, and then continues:

"The seeming implication that all corporate forms of enterprise are necessarily under the suspicion of being conducted in contravention of law and public welfare, and should, therefore, be brought under the closest scrutiny of a Government trade commission, is a new pronouncement of startling portent. Now for the first time, the idea is suggested that all business of whatsoever nature conducted under corporate form shall be brought under the most exhaustive and complete scrutiny of its most intimate and personal affairs by a commission which has practically no other powers than those of investigation.

"It is, indeed, a serious matter when the framers of legislation, being the elected representatives of the people in Congress, should seem to indicate that in their minds all those conducting industrial enterprise are less honest, less fair and less public-spirited than those who are drawn into public life to frame and administer the laws.

"If business men of the country do not generally resent and protest against such implications, they will be considered to have tacitly admitted them.

"Let us not forget that statutory law, if incompatible with or too inflexible to be co-ordinated with the changing elements of economic force, or if administered contrary to, or in ignorance thereof, will either be overborne by economic law and necessity or else will tend to restrain, if not to destroy, industrial progress.

"A survey of the history of the remarkable industrial and business development of this country indicates that its achievements have been, in the main, due to the initiative, energy, enterprise, and bold courage of an immense number of individuals breathing and operating in the free air of untrammeled opportunity, in which alone true genius can work and survive.

"The spirit of unrest has been said to largely spring not alone from unequal conditions of life, but from what has been called the unequal distribution of wealth. Undoubtedly what has been meant is the unequal acquisition of wealth, but there will always be unequal acquisition of wealth as long as there is unequal distribution of brains, industry, and thrift, and these are qualities of mind and character which no statutory laws can regulate or control, but the beneficent exercise of which unwise law can greatly restrict and discourage."

The committee reported that it had not been able to discover what business organizations or industrial agencies were seeking for legislation such as that outlined in the bills and had not heard any expression of opinion that legislation of the sort would be timely. On the other hand, the committee expressed the opinion that the Sherman law had become a working instrument well defined by court decisions and would be sufficient in the future to direct business interests in the right way.

The report closed with a resolution asking that President Wilson and Congress be urged to allow ample time for discussion of the bills by the people of the country before they were put to a vote. The taking of testimony from business men and business organizations was asked for in order that many leaders in industry who could not go to Washington might give expression to their views. The substance of this resolution was contained in another adopted by the Chamber on Feb. 19.

The committee consisted of Eugenius H. Outerbridge, Samuel W. Fairchild, William Sloane, Charles H. Warren, William McCarroll, Edward L. Rogers, Algernon S. Frissell, Howard C. Smith, and John Claflin, President of the Chamber of Commerce.

DENY VIOLENCE TO ABDON.

The Philadelphia's Officials Recall That He Appeared Seasick.

Capt. Arthur R. Mills and the officers of the American Line steamship Philadelphia, which arrived yesterday from Southampton, said that they were positive no act of violence was perpetrated on a passenger, Joseph Abdon, on the last voyage from New York to Cherbourg.

Dr. Paul H. Tracy, ship's surgeon, said the first news that was received on the ship regarding the man's injuries came by wireless on Friday night from the New York newspapers.

"From what I can remember," said Dr. Tracy, "Abdon occupied a cabin in the forward section. He remained in his room all the voyage and sent for me once to complain of a headache. I thought the man was suffering from seasickness, and did not take special notice as there are always passengers who suffer from that complaint. The steward informed me Abdon did not take his clothes off on the voyage, but that is not strange with passengers from Oriental countries, who will lie in a stupor for a voyage rather than rise and go on deck into the fresh air."

Nevins, a bedroom steward, said he remembered Joseph Abdon being in Cabin 157.

"He lay in his berth with his clothes on," said the steward, "and never took them off. He told me he was on his way to Alexandra to join his family. I noticed the first day out that the man looked very ill, and asked if I could get him anything to eat or drink, and he replied, 'No, thank you.' I did not see any signs that he was suffering from any other complaint than seasickness."

FAVORS UNIVERSITY FOR GOVERNMENT

Dr. Brown Says an Institution Is Needed Where Men May Be Trained for Nation's Work.

PRAISES DANIELS PLAN

Chancellor of New York University Expresses Satisfaction with Educational Programme for Navy.

Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown of New York University, who has just returned from a trip to Washington, is very much impressed with the workings of the educational programme which is being put into operation by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and he says he is heartily in sympathy with Mr. Daniels's other plans to extend the activities of the service.

Chancellor Brown took this trip as well as another a few weeks ago, to appear before the House Committee on Education, which is considering the Sees bill providing for the establishment of a national university. In his statement to the committee, which was an elaboration of his article in a recent issue of Science, he said:

"The various activities of modern government are coming more and more into the hands of practical scientists. The rapid development of the various branches of scientific research is making the interrelation of the different fields of knowledge increasingly prominent, and it is becoming evident that if the scientific work of the Federal Government is to be properly handled it must be controlled and organized by one comprehensive central bureau, in which the isolated bureaus and commissions which now handle Government investigations can be systematized and properly correlated.

"Moreover, the Government experts need technical training of the most highly specialized kind—training in Government service—and this can be best secured by making the national university a teaching, though not a degree-giving, body. It is to be understood that such a university would not supplant the excellent work which is being done at present by the universities now in existence, and which for the most part can best be done in them. The new institution would merely coordinate the work of these various research schools, and in some ways encourage it."

Chancellor Brown says he thinks it hardly likely that the Sees bill will pass the present Congress, but he is confident that a national university will be established in the near future.

HIRSCH ESTATE APPEALS.

Would Mortgage House to Meet Its Other Expenses.

The executors of the estate of Leon M. Hirsch, who died on Feb. 3, 1909, have applied to the Supreme Court for leave to place a second mortgage of $15,000 on the dwelling house at 15 East Ninety-fourth Street. Mr. Hirsch was a shoe dealer and acquired large property holdings. His will left all of this to his widow, Mrs. Sarah Hirsch, who receives the income during her life. If this is not sufficient to provide her with the comforts she needs, permission is given her to take each year $5,000 additional from the principal.

Mrs. Hirsch lives in the Ninety-fourth Street house, which it is now deemed necessary to mortgage for the second time. The first mortgage of $20,000, at 4 per cent., is held by Mrs. Hetty H. R. Green. The real estate left by Mr. Hirsch consisted of a parcel of land on Jerome Avenue, a parcel at Cedarhurst, and a parcel at West Haven, Conn.; 8 West Eighty-second Street, which is a four-story building with a mortgage of $20,000; 62 East 104th Street, 182 and 184 Grand Street, and 1,798 Third Avenue, besides the Ninety-fourth Street house.

Charles Strauss, one of the executors, said in the application that the money from the second mortgage of the Ninety-fourth Street house was necessary to make certain payments which the estate cannot now make. In the hearing before Referee Enos S. Booth, Mr. Strauss said: "Since Mr. Hirsch's death there has been no market for such property except at a sacrifice. The executors have been advised that there is no private market for such properties, and they have all been advised that the sales at public auction fail to realize and have for years past, and that is, in fact, our observation and experience. I will say that efforts have been made to sell this property by all the important brokers of New York, with whom we have conferred, and that many of them now have these properties on their books but nothing has happened."

EX-MILITANTS ARRIVE.

Miss Pethick and Miss Hodge to Lecture Here.

The American Line steamship Philadelphia arrived from Southampton and Cherbourg yesterday with 200 cabin passengers after a fair Winter voyage. Among the passengers were Miss Margaret Hodge and Miss Dorothy Pethick, formerly two militant disciples of Mrs. Pankhurst, but now members of the new Constitutional Society of London.

Miss Pethick, who is a sister of Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, said that they would be in New York until April 5 and give lectures on suffrage in Australia and then go to Chicago and Toronto. Miss Hodge said that she had been out to South Africa and that women would get the vote there next year. She had lived twelve years in Australia, she added.

Charles Baxter, an Englishman, who had taken out his first citizenship papers, arrived on the Philadelphia under guard in the ship's hospital. He was violently insane, it was stated on the manifest. He was accompanied by his wife and little boy, and will be taken to Ellis Island to-day.

Capt. Arthur R. Mills of the Philadelphia completed the first half of his two hundred and sixty-fifth round voyage of the Atlantic as Captain with his arrival yesterday.

SPECIAL SALE THIS WEEK

American Beauty Roses

$5.00 Per Doz.

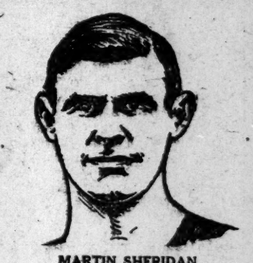
Stems 4 to 5 feet long. (The best.) Other florists' price, $9.00 doz.

ROSES **Fleischman's**

HOUSE OF FLOWERS
5th Ave., Cor. 42d St. 30 Church St. (Hudson Terminal Bldg.)

Our Leading Athletes

Join with other famous Americans in Praising Tuxedo Tobacco



MARTIN SHERIDAN
"Tuxedo is a strong card with me. I advise all athletes to stick to Tuxedo. It is the one tobacco that will help them, keep them in trim, prevent them from going 'stale'. Tuxedo leads—bar none."

OUR world-famous athletes—the men who triumphed for America at the Olympic Games in Stockholm—are among the thousands who declare that Tuxedo is not only extremely enjoyable, but beneficial.

Famous Americans in every walk of life—doctors, lawyers, actors, singers, public speakers, statesmen, business leaders—smoke and endorse

GASTON STROBINO
"Tuxedo is the tobacco for the athlete. It never hurts my wind, and always steadies my nerves. Tuxedo for me."

MATT McGRATH
"No athlete need fear to smoke as much as he wants, if he uses Tuxedo. It's a general help to any man. A pipeful of Tuxedo puts new life into me."

Tuxedo
The Perfect Tobacco for Pipe and Cigarette

Tuxedo grew rapidly in public favor without advertising; its natural growth reached the stupendous total of fifty or sixty million packages a year. Not until the past few months has it been possible to keep up with the demand for Tuxedo. Now increased facilities make it possible for every man to smoke this best of tobaccos.

Tuxedo is fine, ripened Burley tobacco of the highest grade—aged until thoroughly mild and mellow. Then treated by the famous "Tuxedo Process," that removes the last trace of "bite" and develops all the delicious Burley fragrance and flavor. Pure, mild, delightful Tuxedo is absolutely non-biting—try it.

YOU CAN BUY TUXEDO EVERYWHERE

Famous green tin with gold lettering, curved to fit the pocket **10c**

Convenient pouch, *inner-lined* with moisture-proof paper . . **5c**

In Glass Humidors, 50c and 90c

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

To renew neglected houses!

On the racks of the real estate dealers you will see listed buildings that are difficult to sell or rent—remain listed for a long time—and probably untenanted for a longer time. When you seek the cause, you will discover it is almost invariably that a Fitter has not been called in to lift such buildings from the neglected class to the desirable list by putting in a comfort-yielding, labor-saving, fuel-economizing outfit of

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MYSTERY IN MURDER WITH AXE AND STRAP

Arthur J. Slevin Strangled in His Basemont Room at 637 Sixth Avenue.

POLICE SEEK TWO WOMEN

Athletic and Well-Educated, Victim Had Fallen from Salesman to Saloon Porter.

With his head split open by an axe and a belt strap wound tightly around his throat, Arthur J. Slevin, 26 years old, who until he fell upon evil ways was a salesman for a large packing company, was found murdered shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the basement of the saloon of Costello & Boles at 637 Sixth Avenue, where he had been making his home for three weeks.

Slevin, the police said, was slain while he was asleep. The assassin, creeping to his side, removed Slevin's belt. This he wound twice around the throat of the sleeping man, drawing it tightly, so that the strap pressed against the jugular vein and prevented him, if awakened, from making an outcry. The assassin then struck Slevin over the head with a short-handled axe, inflicting a deep wound on the right side of the head.

In the pockets of the slain man the police found several postcards. Two of these were from women, but the police refused to reveal their contents. At night they were trying to find the women in the hope that they could throw light on the crime. One of them lives in Boston and the other is a nursemaid up-State, to whom Slevin had been attentive.

A middle-aged German, known as Tony, who was a porter in the saloon, was the first to see the body of Slevin. He reported afterward to John Boles, one of the proprietors, that Slevin was still asleep. The basement was dark.

Police Seek Porter.

A general alarm was sent out by the police for Tony. They believed he could not have entered the basement without making the discovery that Slevin had been slain. It was the porter's duty to remain in the place Sunday until late in the afternoon. The police were eager to question him and find out why he left the place without the consent of his employer after reporting that Slevin was asleep.

The police admitted they were puzzled over the murder. They advanced the theory that Slevin had been slain because of a grudge or a quarrel. The murderer, they asserted, was well acquainted with Slevin and knew the building and the basement.

Slevin was a son of James J. Slevin, who operates a chain of barber shops in Boston. He was well educated, speaking French and other foreign languages. He told friends he had attended St. Francis's College in Montreal. After leaving college he obtained a position as salesman with a large meat packing company in Chicago. He did well, and the firm transferred him to its Boston office. He lost his position there, and told friends that after a quarrel with his father he came here last July and was employed by the Edison Electric Company. He was interested in athletics, and refereed baseball and basket ball games.

Slevin boarded for thirteen weeks with Mrs Elizabeth Devery at 640 Sixth Avenue, almost directly across the street from the saloon. He paid $2 a week for the room, and when he was eight weeks in arrears for rent Mrs. Devery turned him out. She said that at one time he shared his room with another young man. One cold night the two men had a bitter quarrel, and Slevin, she said, turned his companion out into the cold. She reproved him for it the following day, and Slevin informed her that his companion was very angry with him.

Two months ago Slevin got work as assistant kitchenman and helper at the saloon. He had been a frequent visitor to the place, and was well acquainted with many of the customers who sat in the back room at night. He assisted Tony, the porter, and did chores. He told the saloon proprietors two weeks ago that he had no place to sleep, and they allowed him to use a rear room of the basement, where he made his bed on a wagon cushion opposite the furnace.

Slevin was last reported seen alive at 11 o'clock Saturday night by John O'Flynn, bartender at the saloon, who had a drink with him in the back room. Slevin remarked that he guessed he would turn in, and started down the basement stairs.

The saloon stands near the corner of Thirty-seventh Street. The saloon keepers occupy the ground floor and basement, on the first floor there is a Greek club, and the two other floors of the four-story building are rented for furnished rooms. The main door of the building is open both day and night. The door of the stairway leading to the basement is also left unlocked.

The look of the door of the rear basement room occupied by Slevin was broken some time ago, and, as the room contained nothing of value except empty beer kegs, the lock was not repaired. So there was nothing to prevent any one from going into the building, passing down the stairs to the basement, and entering the room occupied by Slevin.

Porter Said He Was Asleep.

The porter visited the saloon yesterday to do some work. He went down stairs to the basement, and shortly returned, when he reported to Boles that Slevin was still asleep. He said he had not turned on the electric light lamp which swung from a wire extension in the room, but that he had noticed Slevin asleep on the floor.

Boles replied that he would go down in the basement and awaken Slevin, who, he supposed, had overslept, and set him to work. When Boles threw on the light he discovered his employe had been murdered. Dr. Kentil of the New York Hospital said Slevin had been dead several hours.

Capt. William H. Ward of the West Thirtieth Street station and a dozen detectives took possession of the premises. Although several cards belonging to the slain man were found, the detectives asserted they did not believe the murderer had gone through Slevin's pockets. The axe lay a few feet from the body. Slevin was lying on his left side, with his back to the furnace. His legs were crossed. There were no signs of a struggle. The body was removed to the Morgue.

STRANGE PETS ON ADRIATIC.

Sardinian Asses with Fine Voices Are Named Caruso and Scotti.

Purser H. B. Palmer of the White Star liner Adriatic, which reached port yesterday, had two small Sardinian asses presented to him in Naples by Count Luigi Stareta. The animals are only thirty inches high, and very wiry. Their color is a very light gray, and their legs are as slender as those of a greyhound.

The asses were kept on the "'tween decks" forward, where they were visited frequently by the passengers, who carried down all kinds of dainties to them. On account of their operatic voices the two natives of Sardinia have been named Caruso and Scotti, Purser Palmer said yesterday. He is having a small buggy built in New York to take to Liverpool on Thursday, so that his little daughter can drive the new pets about the village of Hightown, near Liverpool, where he lives.

The Adriatic brought 142 first, 544 second, and 1,632 steerage passengers.

S. S. Cortis, who is 84 years old, and was steerage passenger agent for the White Star Line for more than half a century, returned on the Adriatic from a voyage to the Mediterranean.

QUALITIES A PASTOR NEEDS.

Dr. Slattery Gives Six Characteristics Essential to Success.

In discussing the ministry as a profession for young men, the Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, rector of Grace Church, yesterday afternoon enumerated six qualifications which he said he considered essential to success. He was addressing the tenth annual conference of Eastern college men and theological students in the chapel of Union Theological Seminary. The qualities needed, he said, were:

Self-discipline.
Realness, as distinguished from self-consciousness and affectation.
Belief in the "worthwhileness" of the ministry.
Ability to like all kinds of people and attract children.
Willingness to be a servant, without being afraid to devote $5 time on five-cent tasks.
Loyalty.

In discussing self-discipline, Dr. Slattery said that a great many clergymen lacked it to such an extent that they become self-indulgent.

"I am no Puritan," he said, "but I believe many ministers smoke too much. A cigar or so after a meal, perhaps, is permissible, but the minister who smokes a great deal, and especially the minister who smokes in the morning, shows marked lack of self-discipline, and he smells of tobacco when he visits or enters the sick room.

"Regarding the 'realness' of the men who make the greatest success, I want to say that there are already too many who are affected in their pulpits now. Some are bishops, and will tell you the dignity they assume is for the sake of the office. It takes a truly big man to hold high office and remain as simple and unassuming as a child.

"Belief in the 'worthwhileness' of it all, if I may coin the word, is absolutely essential. I have known ministers who thought many of the smaller duties were not worth while. Without ability to like people you are thrown with, you cannot make them like you. It is this quality which attracts children and which many cannot understand. As for willingness to be a servant, there can be no success without it. Don't be afraid of devoting five-dollar time on five-cent tasks, for the minor tasks are often those that result in the most good. And above all, be loyal to your cause, your people and yourself."

R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor of New York, and Dr. Henry A. Garfield, President of Williams College, also spoke. Dr. Garfield said that over-specialization on the part of men of the present generation, and undervaluation of modern women, present difficult problems to clergymen and society. "The ministry to-day," he said, "offers a better opportunity for showing genius of leadership than any other profession."

The conference closed with religious services last night. It was attended by about 150 students from Princeton, Yale, Amherst, Dartmouth, Harvard, Williams and other Eastern institutions.

Hobo Brigade for Coxey's Army.

J. Eads How, "Millionaire Hobo" and founder of the Brotherhood Welfare Association, has written to Alexander Law, Secretary of the association, that he is arranging with his followers for a national demonstration at Washington on May 1 in connection with Coxey's army.

FIND WOMAN DEAD, COMPANIONS HELD

Two Men and a Woman Who Lived with Her Say She Shot Herself—Coroner Doubts It.

HE THINKS MEN FOUGHT

And That the Dead Woman Was Killed in Trying to Separate Them.

A young woman who the police were told was Mrs. Emma Trinks, 22 years old, was found dead with a bullet wound in her chest in a furnished room at 843 Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg, yesterday morning. It was said she had shot herself after a quarrel with her husband, Max Trinks, who, with Ralph d'Robbio, 22 years old, and Henrietta d'Robbio, 19 years old, were in the room at the time of the shooting. These persons were held by the police as material witnesses.

Coroner Ernest Wagner, who examined the body soon after the shooting, said the woman could not have shot herself. He said he believed that the two men were struggling for the possession of a pistol, and that the woman known as Mrs. Trinks interfered and was shot.

Through a marriage license found in the room the police learned that the dead woman was not married to Trinks, but to a man living in East Fifty-ninth Street in Manhattan. Her mother said the dead woman had deserted her husband six months ago and had been living with Trinks since then.

Policeman Joyce of the Vernon Avenue Station was on duty in Bedford Avenue at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when a man asked him to call an ambulance, as a woman had just shot herself. Ambulance Surgeon Pierson from the Cumberland Street Hospital was called. In a room on the third floor of the house at 843 Bedford Avenue he found the body of the women known as Mrs. Trinks lying across a bed. Eight feet away, in an adjoining room, the police found a revolver containing one empty shell. The ambulance surgeon found the woman had been shot from the side, the bullet entering the chest and going toward the left side, lodging over the heart.

The police found that Trinks, the dead woman, and the d'Robbios had occupied the two rooms for some months. On Saturday night they had attended a review at the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, and, after visiting several saloons and restaurants, had returned home at about 4 o'clock in the morning. It was said that Trinks was jealous of d'Robbio, and that the two men had quarreled frequently over the dead woman.

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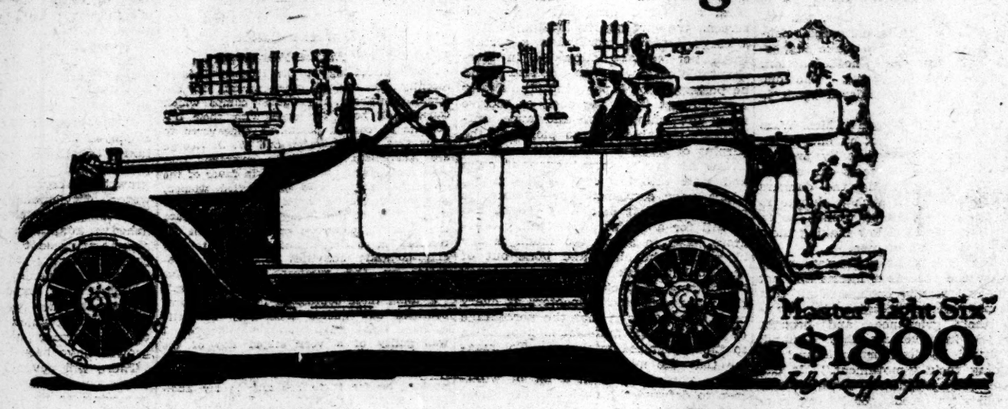

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We beg to announce the arrival of a new Chalmers model—the 1915 "Light Six."

In this new Master "Six" we offer you the latest, and we believe, in many respects, the greatest product of the Chalmers factory.

Here is the most truly sensational "Six" on the market, the car for which thousands have waited.

This 1915 Master "Light Six" offers you for the first time the luxury, smoothness and flexibility of the high-powered "Six" at the low initial cost and with the upkeep economy of any comparable "four."

This new "Light Six" gives us a complete line of the famous Chalmers cars—the Master "Light Six" at $1800 and the larger Master "Six" at $2175. There is now a Chalmers "Six" to suit your every requirement, and we stand ready to prove that, in their classes, these two great cars cannot be equalled within $500 of the Chalmers prices.

No Reason for Buying "Fours" Now

With the appearance of the Chalmers 1915 Master "Light Six," the last reason for driving a "four" has disappeared. For in this 1915 model the Chalmers Company has answered the last arguments of the four-cylinder builders—those of price and economy.

In all the qualities of mechanical smoothness, endurance, silence, flexibility, and good looks, the 1915 "Light Six" is like the larger Master "Six" at $2175.

It has the same T-head, long stroke motor; the same silent one-motion Chalmers-Entz electric starter which makes the motor non-stallable; the same wonderful flexibility which has earned for Chalmers "Sixes" the title of "one speed" cars. It is a real manufactured car—built complete in Chalmers shops.

But the Master "Light Six" is built expressly for those who want a car of low initial cost and economy of maintenance.

This new "Light Six" is slightly smaller than the Master "Six." That means lower cost and makes possible the astonishingly low price of $1800.

Light for Economy; Heavy Enough for Service

The Master "Light Six" is a lighter car, but not a little car. It is light enough to be easy on tires, economical of fuel and easy to handle. Yet it is not flimsy. It is built heavy enough to assure safety in any emergency and comfort on any road. Don't make the mistake of buying too light a car—for any apparent saving in first cost, gained through skimping, is more than offset by the costly repairs which result from too light construction. Medium weight is right weight. The extra gasoline used by a medium weight car as compared with a very light car won't amount to $25 in 10,000 miles. And $25 won't buy many repairs for a car so flimsy that it shakes itself to pieces in ordinary service.

The 1915 "Light Six," like all Chalmers cars, is built to give satisfactory service through many seasons.

This latest Chalmers has a slightly smaller motor than the Master "Six." Yet it develops up to 50 horsepower, giving all the speed and all the power you will ever want in a car of this size. No car of equal motor and car size will show greater mileage per gallon of gasoline.

High Priced Features; Low Cost

Though the price of the 1915 Master "Light Six" is only $1800, it has all the features of high-priced cars. Such, for instance, as: 6-cylinder en bloc motor with small bore and long stroke; cork insert disc clutch; left drive and center control; interlocking transmission gears which can't slip or be accidentally shifted; combination splash and direct oiling; cellular radiator; diamond-hard Tungsten steel valves; exclusive Chalmers design molded oval fenders; underslung Vanadium springs; non-stallable motor; Chalmers-Entz electric starter; tires carried at rear, giving absolutely clear running boards; the newest design streamline body with flush fitting doors; electric lights and horn. In a word, every feature of advanced construction and equipment which most cars in the $2000 class will not have for another year.

A Year Ahead of Others

These are a few of the reasons why experts have declared this 1915 Chalmers "Light Six" the last word in medium priced 6-cylinder construction; why we claim you will find no car in the same class within $500 of the price to equal the 1915 Master "Light Six."

The other reasons why the Master "Light Six" is one year ahead of all other cars in its class, we'll be glad to show you in the Chalmers Standard Road Test. We are now arranging demonstrations, and can make prompt delivery if you place your order as soon as the 1915 "Light Six" has convinced you. At least do yourself the justice of a thorough inspection of the one "Light Six" which is a year ahead of all others.

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The New York Times is giving its readers art copies of the entire Altman Collection of "old masters"—in all fifty-one pictures of rare quality and value. Thirteen of these in full color were given with the Easter Number yesterday. The remaining thirty-eight, reproduced in the beautiful velvety tints of the rotogravure process, will be given with The New York Times next Sunday. In the judgment of many critics, these rotogravure reproductions are more desirable than full color. It will at least be conceded by every one that the full-page reproduction of a Frans Hals and the copies of the famous Rembrandts included in next Sunday's collection have seldom been equaled by art publishers anywhere.

THIRTY-EIGHT

Old Masters

The full-page reproduction of Frans Hals's "Yonker Ramp and His Beloved" is probably the best example of rotogravure printing which has yet appeared. It is sure to be eagerly sought after for framing. Of the thirty-eight masterpieces which readers of The New York Times will receive next Sunday eleven are famous Rembrandts—all suitable for framing. The picture entitled "Pilate Washing His Hands" will be recognized as one of the most superb examples of Rembrandt's treatment in later life of Scriptural subjects. There are two beautiful Dutch landscapes; one entitled "Wheat Fields," by Ruysdael, and the other "Entrance to a Village," by Hobbema, a painting which was formerly in the collection of Baron Rothschild. There are two other pictures by Frans Hals; one of these, "The Merry Company After a Meal," is the most famous of his comedy pictures in which his spirit of rollicking jollity has full play. The collection includes a Hans Holbein, three Van Dycks, a Titian, a Velasquez, a Memling, a Montagna, and examples of the work of other "old masters" equally well known.

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TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....15 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....149th St. and Bergen Av.
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1914.

PANAMA ARGUMENTS.

It cannot escape attention that all the argument regarding discrimination on the Panama route is about profit on one side and about honor on the other. The old flag and a subsidy is the cry of a certain sort of patriots who lag superfluous on the political stage. Against them are arrayed those who will not allow such sordid considerations to blot the signature off the bond.

The President has chosen a good time for this test. The country is weary of dodges and compromises. It wants a leader of principle, a man who will not compromise essentials, and who will see a fight through to the finish, knowing himself right even if outvoted. The discriminators are those who will do anything for a little Government money. What they want is not a subsidy, they say, because they know the Democratic Party could not give them a subsidy and abide by its principles. What they want is something worse than a subsidy, which at least is what it seems, privilege by law. What they ask is discrimination, an even meaner sort of privilege. They want it for a monopoly whose profits already are extortionate. They would not accept even discrimination upon terms which should provide for the reduction of the profits by the amount of the gift out of other people's pockets. They want an addition to their pound of flesh, and their greed would not stick at national dishonor or party dissension.

The country recognizes an issue above the grab for a million by the combine within the monopoly by law. The country sees a return of conscience to politics. Defeat on such an issue is to cloud the national honor.

SANCTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

It is characteristic of Mr. TAFT'S genial optimism that he should say, as reported yesterday, that he did not much worry about the enforcement of the findings of the court of all nations which he expects within fifty years. It would be great progress to create such a court, and to leave the appointment of an international Sheriff to execute process of the court for future consideration. It is the first step which would be most difficult, and it is easier to take one step than two in the present stage of public opinion. Mr. TAFT'S argument is that "after we have gotten the cases into "court, and decided, and the judgment "embodied in a solemn declaration "of a court thus established, few "nations will care to face the con- "demnation of international public "opinion and disobey the judgment."

It requires boldness to take such a position at a time whose most apparent and worst characteristic is defiance of public opinion within so many nations. There is no country in the world least of all not the United States, where the opinion of the best counts for so little as now. Defiance of the world's opinion is the strongest argument of those who think it patriotic to break a contract for the sake of paying a subsidy which ought not to be paid, and which has been refused when proposed as a subsidy.

Nor is the United States exceptional in this disclosure of canker in public opinion. Patience, kindly consideration for others, willingness to do justice as the basis of receiving justice, sense of obligation, loyalty to ideals are forgotten duties. The lowness of present day politics everywhere is the explanation of the meanness of politics, turning in all nations upon selfishness and distrust, and oftentimes upon mere sordid considerations. It is a sorry figure that the Mother of Parliaments cuts today. Not less pitiable is the exhibition of immorality in our Congress and State Legislatures.

It is an inauspicious moment for Mr. TAFT to make so bold an utterance. And yet there is a solid basis for it in reason as well as in morals. A citizen's ambition is not satisfied by keeping out of jail. When out of jail he wants to keep out of Coventry, that is not to be disfellowshipped by decent men, and compelled to consort with baser fellows. They are crude rascals who try only to keep out of jail, and they are few compared with the whole. The average man conforms rather to social than to legal standards, and only partly for reasons of society. It is because of social rather than legal pains and penalties that men conform to unwritten laws, and sometimes cite them for condonation of departure from written laws. There is no hope for the man of business who does not conform to business standards not on the statute books. There is no hope for the politician who does not conform to the common conscience, and it would be easy to name those who have come to high station rather because of such conformity than because of any brilliance of talent or accomplishments. At bottom the sanction of international law is rooted in the sentiment which made the first act of our Republic a declaration of decent respect for the opinions of mankind.

The case is not hopeless, but the contrast between the ideal and the actual must inspire a question how such things can be in the present state of enlightenment. It is a bold thing to ask, but is it not the truth that it is due to the failure of the Church and the family in their duties more to themselves than to others? Are not churches striving to be all things to all men, rather than upholders of the best in life? And may not the women ask themselves if their activities reflect credit upon their sex as a whole? Are men bettered by the approximation of women to manly standards? If the family fails is it not attributable as much to the mothers as to the fathers of the community? Is there any way in which the deterioration of public morals and public spirit can be explained compatibly with the entire fulfillment of the functions of the family, so long inspired by the Church and womanhood? These questions may be suggested to the ladies who exhibit themselves on carts on the corners in this country, and those other odd persons abroad who throw stinkpots among city fathers, and commit sacrilege in the cause of the uplift of their sex.

CENTRAL PARK WEST TRAFFIC.

There is a faint ray of hope in the Central Park West situation. The matter has been referred to the Committee on City Plan of the Board of Estimate, after fresh discussion. The street railway company refuses to pay more than half the cost of changing the car tracks and the Corporation Counsel advises continued negotiations rather than extended litigation. That is as far as the matter has gone, but it is gratifying to know that it has not been forgotten. It would be quite useless to cut off part of the eastern sidewalk if the tracks are not to be placed in the middle of the street, so the residents of a much-used thoroughfare, on which traffic is more perilous than on any other street in the city, must wait patiently until the continued negotiations are concluded.

To be sure, they were led to believe that all the needful preliminaries were completed last August and that if the railroad people did not begin work on the shifting of the tracks by the middle of November the city would undertake the work itself and charge the company. It is scarcely likely now that any change whatever will be made for another year, as continued negotiations generally consume as much time as extended litigation. Yet there seems to be no public improvement more urgent than the removal of the menace to human life on Central Park West.

FEES ON FREE GOLF LINKS.

The plan to relieve the congestion on the public golf links in the Bronx, at Pelham Bay and Van Cortlandt Parks, by exacting from every person who desires to use them in the coming year a fee of one dollar, for which a badge, to be worn always while playing, will be given, is worthy of consideration. The congestion, especially at Van Cortlandt, has been increasing of late, and lasts from early morning until late in the afternoon. Obviously no discrimination can be made on free courses intended for the use of all who desire to play golf in favor of skilled players. Women and children cannot be barred from the courses on Saturdays and holidays, as is the custom at golf clubs. Even with the extra nine holes to be laid out at Van Cortlandt this Spring the management of the crowds will be very troublesome unless some new plan is devised to lessen the congestion.

The wonder is how so many people can afford the time to play golf at all hours of the day and on all days of the week. The club courses are generally free of crowds except on Saturdays and holidays. The exaction of a fee, however, will amount to discrimination. Therefore there may be an outcry against it. Some years ago an effort was made to establish the English system of penny chairs in the larger parks, and it aroused severe opposition. The argument against the plan was that no charge whatever should be made for public accommodation on public property. We shall hear the same argument repeated when the new golf plan becomes more widely known. It will be said that the fee will convert free golf links into cheap golf links and establish a bad precedent. Hereafter, it will be contended, the fee system may be extended to the public tennis courts and baseball fields.

Many golfers who habitually play on the public links, however, will cordially approve the institution of the badge system and the exaction of a small fee. Some of them already pay for locker and bath privileges in the Golf House at Van Cortlandt. But in the public washrooms there no towels or soap are provided, as the Park Department obviously cannot afford that expense, and when the suggestion was made a few years ago that a fee should be charged for towels it was frowned upon as undemocratic. It is not unlikely, therefore, that the fee plan will be abandoned at the public golf courses, though its adoption would be perfectly satisfactory to a large number of players.

DR. ELIOT'S ABLE EDITOR.

The news from Cambridge, Mass., that WOODROW WILSON has presumed to revise the lines written by Harvard's ex-President, to be inscribed on the pavilions of the new Post Office Building in Washington, will not, we believe, occasion in Dr. ELIOT a moment's distress of mind. For one thing, both men are accustomed to discipline, habitually self-imposed. Like all who have become masters of thought and expression, both have frequently sought and submitted to criticism. If in this instance Dr. ELIOT'S style, which is justly famed for its clarity and lucidity, has acquired new lustre from Dr. WILSON'S polishing, it is because that matchless phrasemaker had the advantage that accrues to every capable rehandler of verbal goods.

For the east pavilion Dr. ELIOT wrote:

Carrier of news and knowledge,
Instrument of trade and commerce,
Promoter of mutual acquaintance
Among men and nations, and hence
Of peace and good-will.

The able editor strikes out the word "commerce," which repeated the idea of trade, and inserts "industry"—producer of the means of trade. Instead of the hesitant and argumentative "Promoter of mutual acquaint- "ance * * * and hence Of peace and "good-will," the Wilsonian mind fuses the whole in this expression:

Promoter of mutual acquaintance,
Of peace and good-will
Among men and nations.

As Dr. ELIOT wrote it, the inscription for the west pavilion stood:

Carrier of love and sympathy.
Messenger of friendship,
Consoler of the lonely,
Bond of the scattered family.
Enlarger of the public life.

"Carrier," repeated from the previous inscription, becomes "Messenger" by the schooling from the White House, and "sympathy" is made to precede "love"—it does that naturally—thus improving the rhythm; while the notion of distant friends comforted by the ministry of the mails more fully develops the Cambridge composer's theme in this revised version:

Messenger of sympathy and love,
Servant of parted friends,
Consoler of the lonely,
Bond of the scattered family,
Enlarger of the common life.

And the "common life," the life of the people in their usual private relations—not in their public relations—was precisely what Dr. ELIOT should have meant and the opposite of what he did say. He will be grateful because his lines were well edited.

THE WATER WORKS BILL.

If the building and maintenance of water works were not the chief example of public ownership and operation that is really successful, and more profitable than dealing with private water companies, the Governor might with a clear conscience sign the bill that slid through the Legislature on the last day of the session, by the prompting of Assemblyman FOLEY, that provides:

No water works corporation or municipality shall hereafter supply with water, or extend its mains for the purpose of supplying with water, territory already supplied by the existing water works system of a water works corporation or municipality until the State Conservation Commission shall have certified that public convenience and necessity require such supply or extension.

Queens County is supplied by a private water company. The Catskill Aqueduct was built for Queens, as for all the counties that make up Greater New York. It would be cheaper, and better, of course, for Queens to buy up the mains of the private company at a fair price than to lay a new system connecting with the Catskill Aqueduct—if the present supply is satisfactory. But that is for Queens to judge, not for an up-State commission to which the Democratic boss of Albany County, Mr. PATRICK E. MCCABE, has just been appointed as Chairman.

The bill violates the principle of home rule, to which the Governor is, we understand, passionately committed. It is not a question whether a Public Service Commission shall regulate a private company, but whether a county shall buy up a private water company's mains or build its own water system. Queens should be left alone to drive its own bargain.

DRINK AND DEMOCRACY.

It would be a strange freak of fortune if the Czar of Russia should side with the Duma as against his Ministers on the question of excessive drinking among his people, and thus strengthen representative Government, which he only vaguely understands, and for which he certainly has little liking. Such an outcome is not at all impossible.

In our foreign dispatches a situation in Russia has been described that may well have that outcome. The vodka monopoly for the Government, at first devised by Count WITTE as a means of limiting production and reducing drunkenness, has turned out to be so enormously profitable, and the needs of the Russian Government have for the past dozen years been so pressing that production has been nearly doubled and is yielding to the Treasury some $480,000,000 annually. Inevitably drinking has increased in like ratio, and drunkenness in still greater ratio. The evil is felt most obviously in the army, where the standard of physical fitness for entrance—lower than in any other European country—cannot be maintained, and where discipline and efficiency are seriously impaired. These facts have deeply impressed the Czar who, moreover, in his recent journeys through his European domains has seen—despite all efforts to hide it from him—the terrible effect, growing worse and worse, of the drinking habit. He has conceived the plan of restricting and even of abolishing the production of vodka.

The Duma fully shares this purpose. Its members, though not chosen by free suffrage and by no means fully representative of the people, know the condition of the people, its horrible burden and the perils it threatens. The Ministers, less deeply touched by the sufferings of the people, are aware that the revenue from vodka is practically indispensable to the working of the Government, and they will not surrender it if they can avoid it. If the autocrat should decide to overrule his Ministers and appeal directly to the Duma, it will very greatly strengthen that body as an element in the government of the empire. Indirectly the reduction of drunkenness among the people would obviously tend to make them more capable of self-government.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Oblique Attack on Suffrage.

As Mrs. HUMPHRY WARD is probably, if not certainly, the most eminent woman actively engaged in opposing the extension of suffrage privileges to her sex, much attention is deserved and will be received by the plan by which she hopes, without any enlargement of the franchise, to bring to bear upon British legislation those feminine influences which the suffragists think can only be exercised effectively through the vote.

Her proposal, in brief, is first to appoint, and later to elect, an advisory committee composed in part of members of Parliament and in part of women known to be interested in economic and social conditions. The women on this committee are to be selected in equal numbers from the suffrage and the anti-suffrage groups, and the committee is to take up, one after another, the various questions that are of special concern to women, and is to make suggestions to Parliament as to needed action, reformative and protective. The one question not to be considered by it is that of—suffrage.

In other words, the hope of Mrs. WARD and her friends is to put an end to the woman suffrage movement by proving that all its essential objects can be obtained without incurring the dangers they apprehend from such a change in the distinctive status of women as in their opinion would follow making them the political equals of men.

The more intelligent suffragists—those who view the vote as a means and not an end—will readily enough admit that if this plan were successful, if it terminated their grievances and brought about the improvement they demand, there would be little or no excuse for continuing their "movement." It can confidently be prophesied, however, that they will claim credit for having compelled the "antis" to take this action—to assert that except for the suffrage campaign nothing at all would have been done along these lines. They will also insist that though the vote is merely a means to an end, it is one, and the only one, of long-demonstrated efficiency, and that experience does not show much of promise in suggestions to Parliament except when accompanied by threats with power behind them.

Just as the Kaiser has not killed the Socialist Party in Germany by doing many of the things which that party demands, so the suffragists would probably survive even the successful carrying out of some of their purposes by their antagonists.

Herr Eglinski Beats All Records.

Fame, in the exercise of her mysterious discretion, has suddenly revealed to a startled world the hitherto well-kept secrets that on the shore of the Baltic is a village named Ahlbeck, and that in the village is a tailor, FERDINAND EGLINSKI, whose achievements have earned imperial eulogies—yes, and received them.

For Fame, abandoning her antique trumpet as inadequate for modern requirements or inferior to modern instruments for news distribution, has telegraphed to several continents—all those that count for much—the fact that Herr EGLINSKI, though only 53 years old, is already the father of thirty-five children! Kindly considerate of the curiosity which this announcement would arouse, Fame has added interesting details:

Nine units of this astonishing total are dead. Nineteen of the survivors are boys, and—naturally enough—the remainder, which, anybody good at mental arithmetic can easily figure out, are girls. Herr EGLINSKI—and here Fame hesitates a little—has had two wives. The first one, married by him in 1881, bore twenty-four children in twenty-six years. Then, for reasons not revealed, she died. After a single year of vidulty, heroically endured, Herr EGLINSKI married a sister of the deceased wife and has since increased his score by eleven in six years, triplets having arrived once and twins twice.

And now Herr EGLINSKI is a celebrity. His photograph, on postal cards, sells in rivalry with those of cathedrals. His Emperor, mindful of six young EGLINSKIS in his army at once, has entertained the multitudinous father for a week in Berlin, slapped him on the back, and jovially told him to let the good work go on. It is not recorded that there is any sale for photographs of either wife, or that either of them has even seen Berlin, much less been entertained there or received royal commendations. Possibly one of them was, and the other is, so fully occupied with domestic tasks at home in Ahlbeck that trips to the capital were and are inconvenient.

This seems a little unfair, considering how much, in one way or another, and at what expense, in one way or another, the wives contributed to the present glories of Herr EGLINSKI. But he has, may have had his own wearinesses and troubles, for a village tailor doesn't support such a family without using his needle and goose with some assiduity. The noble fellow says nothing about that!

A Joyous Shriek of Freedom.

We cultivators of what has once or twice, perhaps oftener, been called "the broad field of metropolitan journalism" are sometimes moved to doubt that field's right to its familiar adjective. Appreciable width it has, indeed, but it is the country editor, not his urban brother, who can move his pen with a free, bold swing when the purpose is to exploit a personal grievance or to characterize a personal enemy.

Once we, too, had epithetical rights and dared maintain them, but little by little we have sacrificed liberty to dignity. Now we must be suave, even in references to the Mormons, and no more can we have the stern joy of calling our neighbor a "hell-hound," no matter how well he deserves the title. These galling restrictions are not tolerated in the American hinterland—there the dear old freedoms survive, with more and more of the ancient glories as one goes further and further west.

Observe, for example, this radiant gem of eloquence, removed from its congenial setting in the editorial columns of The Leesville (Col.) Light:

Our esteemed contemporary says that in reciting "Sheridan's Ride" at the Methodist Church festival last week we looked and acted like a jackass. We could retort in a way that would imbitter the man's whole future, but we have learned to pass such things by. Suffice it to say that he is an infernal liar and a crawling scoundrel.

That, now, beautifully combines vigor and elegance. The man who wrote it did not have to drive emotion down into his sub-consciousness, to gnaw and gnaw there like a Freudian worm i' the bud and finally develop into assorted psychoneuroses, obsessional, phobic, and other. He freed his mind, and then went home to dinner—no, supper—a calm and happy man.

COAL NOT ADULTERATED.

Mine Owners and Dealers Try to Keep Out Impurities.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Inasmuch as your recent correspondent asks with apparent good faith about the impurities in the coal he has been receiving, and directs his inquiry to me, I should like to answer by first advising him to change his dealer. If he says truly that the egg coal he has bought contains "one-third culm and other dead products" he has allowed himself to be seriously and unnecessarily imposed upon and should make his complaint to the party he purchased from rather than convey the idea that the dealers in general are dishonest enough or foolish enough to deliver coal containing 33 1-3 per cent. of impurities. Any dealer who habitually did that would be out of business inside of a year. No coal is absolutely free from slate and dirt, but the dealer screens the dirt out in loading, and if a cargo contains more than a certain small per centage allowable in merchantable coal, which in egg size would be perhaps 4 or 5 per cent., the dealer would reject it at the dock or receive from the shipper an allowance sufficient to enable him to pick out the surplus of slate.

Now as to the introduction of culm and slate into the coal at the mines, which your correspondent intimates is being done, that is almost too absurd to call for a denial. The mining operators have to spend too much money in getting the slate and bone out of the coal to risk losing more money by putting it back again. Moreover, there are well-paid Inspectors at every mine who see to it that the percentage of incombustible material is kept down to the recognized minimum. To imagine that the mine owners would enter into a conspiracy with a lot of workmen to defraud the public is too ridiculous for discussion, not to mention the bad name their coal would get in consequence and the loss that such a thing would entail.

Years ago coal was mined in a most wasteful fashion and everything under the size known as "stove" went to the culm bank; these old banks were, therefore, rich in the small sizes which were not then utilized for steam making; but in recent years they have been worked over by "washeries" and the sizes known as "pea," "buckwheat," "rice," and "barley" taken out and used for manufacturing purposes. This is, perhaps, where your correspondent got his notion that culm bank coal finds its way into his cellar.

A. F. RICE,
Commissioner, Coal Merchants' Association.
New York, March 23, 1914.

A "Blue Sky Law" in Disguise?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The bill of the so-called Van Tuyl Commission revising the Banking law has been passed by the Legislature and is now before the Governor. The public and the press have been so much interested in the subject of private banks that one important feature of this bill seems to have been overlooked.

By its definition of "investment company" in Section 2, coupled with the chapter on "Investment Companies" known as Section 7, this bill offers to the State of New York a first-class and drastic "Blue Sky Law." The language is broad enough to cover every corporation other than an insurance corporation which sells bonds or notes directly to the public. It does not matter whether the corporation issues the securities itself or buys them for the purpose of resale.

It would seem to force an issuing company to sell its bonds to bankers rather than direct to the public. The Cosmopolitan Magazine a year or so ago offered to the public an issue of $1,000,000 of debentures. If the Van Tuyl Commission bill becomes a law and the corporation publishing the Cosmopolitan Magazine desired to repeat that offer, either it would have to reincorporate as an investment company or it would be compelled to sell its issue of debentures to bankers, leaving the bankers to market them.

F. A. AUSTIN.
New York, March 26, 1914.

THE EASTER EGG.

Oh, you gorgeous Easter Egg,
We can guess what you'll emit—
Rainbow-tinted visions odd
Past our mind's eye gayly flit!

Lo! here Jean, with pegtop skirt,
Gives anatomists a grouch
As they watch the silly chit
Posing with the modish slouch.

In the smart parade of styles
Arabella next we note.
Though the air is keenly chill,
She abjures a petticoat.

Marjorie has studied Art.
Yet the damsel needs must choose
For her $40 hat
Roses (French) of sixteen hues.

And the men are quite as gay
As they pass us in review.
Queer things, certes, Easter Egg,
Fashion incubates from you!

ELLA A. FANNING.

A PORT COMMISSION.

Board of Experts Should Draw Up a Comprehensive Plan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Merchants' Association of New York has become convinced that the only proper solution of the several waterfront problems of the city rests in the immediate preparation of a comprehensive plan for the development of the entire Port of New York. The plan must of necessity be undertaken by experts and engineers possessing previous acquaintance with terminal problems of a similar character. With such object in view the association has addressed Mayor Mitchel suggesting the creation of a board of experts, to be composed of engineers of highest standing, experience and executive ability, to be known as the "Port of New York Commission." Some of the members would be appointed by the city, others by this association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Maritime Exchange, representatives from the railroads in interest, the Federal Government delegating the army engineers in charge of the local waters, and such representation as the State of New Jersey may elect. The Mayor was also asked that the subject be referred to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for action.

After the most careful consideration by the association's Committee on Harbor, Docks and Terminals, aided by competent and practical engineering advice, it became apparent that to remedy any local area of New York City's waterfront it would be necessary to go into the entire subject of rail and water transportation, in so far as it affects the freight movement; to make a thorough study of it, analyzing the density, direction and destination of its movement, so that such factors could be given due weight in the plan.

It was also evident that the New Jersey waters and terminals local to New York must be included. It was apparent, too, that the rights of shippers—their investments in real estate and plants located at their favored sites—as well as the vested interests of the transportation lines and their duties to their clientele, must be given consideration. These conditions can only be reached when the entire port, consisting of waterfront, railroad and steamship connections, lands adjacent, existing and possible future terminals, is regarded. This is utterly impossible when a local area alone is considered.

The only possible method for the accomplishment of the desired end is to intrust the entire subject to an impartial, practical and experienced board, which shall give its entire time to the subject, studying the conditions, obtaining statistics, hearing all interested and reporting a definite and comprehensive plan to the Mayor and Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

H. B. WALKER,
Chairman Committee on Harbor, Docks and Terminals, The Merchants' Association of New York.
New York, March 23, 1914.

SUFFRAGE CROSS-CURRENTS.

Not Easy to Separate Friends and Foes of the Ballot.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was discussing at the Hudson Theatre recently the curious cross-currents in the feminist, suffrage, and "anti" camps which cause each body to agree with their opponents on certain points. I endeavored to show that Dora Marsden and W. J. George are Anarchists, opposed to suffrage; that Mrs. John Martin, "anti," is in favor of the economic independence of married women, (see Page 292 of her book "Is Mankind Advancing?") and that Ellen Key, the advocate of "The right to motherhood," is not interested in suffrage and opposed to the extra-domestic activities of women advocated by the greatest feminist, Olive Schreiner, in her book "Woman and Labor."

If amid these confusions I myself became confused and quoted Miss Key as anti-suffrage rather than merely uninterested, I was guilty of a very stupid slip of the tongue, to which I thank Miss Chittenden for calling my attention, while sincerely apologizing for it to her and to my audience.

I have the right to claim lack of interest in suffrage for Miss Key, the space she gives it in her writings is negligible.

Mr. W. J. George is not a "leading feminist," but practically unknown to fame outside the pages of the Atlantic Monthly, an anti-suffrage periodical. He is, however, a theoretical Anarchist, and unfavorable to suffrage.

Miss Dora Marsden is an avowed Anarchist and anti-suffragist, having made the bitterest possible attacks upon the whole suffrage movement and its demands in her editorials in her paper, The Freewoman, to which I refer Miss Chittenden.

In answer to the charge that suffragists "recommend the writings of avowed Anarchists as desirable reading for those who wish to be enlightened on the question of woman suffrage," I reply, "Certainly." Some of Miss Marsden's writings are excellent, others exaggerated and unworthy. I read Shelley though not a revolutionist, "The Light of Asia" though not a Buddhist, the lectures of Robert Ingersoll though not an atheist, and the writings of Disraeli though not a conservative. I find good in all of them, and I am sure Miss Chittenden, being a cultivated woman, does the same.

BEATRICE FORBES-ROBERTSON HALE.
Forest Hills Gardens, L. I., March 27, 1914.

PEDANTIC COLLEGE GIRLS.

Do They Mistake in Going Beyond High School?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Have you met the girl who has a commanding knowledge of Latin and who feels that she must show you what she knows? She has no time for reading the newspapers and talking with her girl friends about current topics. She must study. She is going to be a college graduate in the course of time, and then she will have time for such trivial matters. For the present the history of Greece and why Lady Macbeth could not kill the King must take the place of the Mexican situation and why John Hodder, the minister, could not institute his church reforms in a day. Why does she continue with such study? you ask her. She is advised by her teacher, the college graduate, with that wonderful knowledge of Darwin, Galileo and the fourth dimension.

Really, this girl is the girl who could be developed into that ideal girl that your recent correspondent so ably described, and whom I would give a lot to meet. She has brains, we must admit, but she is following bad advice.

Now, if some kind parent or friend with a sensible mind would tell this girl that after she graduates from high school she should forget about college and devote herself to current events, attend lectures, study a little modern language if she likes, and educate herself in something that will fit her with a knowledge of things of to-day, she would be happier. There are enough other things she could do. If she had a propensity for housekeeping or cooking, the accomplishment would be desirable. The great trouble is that her parents listen to some old maid of a school teacher who thinks herself the ideal for a girl to follow.

I must acknowledge that I do know one girl who has relinquished the idea of a college education, and I feel that she will approach this ideal girl. Fortunately she was advised by her brother against the will of a host of pedagogues. Well, you inquire, why do I ask to meet such a girl? Because the one I know is my sister.

DAVID W. KEMPNER.
Princeton, N. J., March 29, 1914.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

Theirs Is the Problem of the Wasted Acorns.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question of the unemployed is commonly treated in its sociologic phase rather than from its biologic basis.

There will be about as many of the unemployed in the future as there have been in the past proportionately to the whole population, and there will be no static condition in which even "father works." The reason for that is because we are dealing with the law of struggle in the organic world. The oak tree produces a thousand acorns with lavish waste, from which number perhaps but one will grow; yet almost every one of these acorns, if given full opportunity and supplied with the conditions for growth, would become an important tree. The more crowded an oak tree, the less chance is there for any one of its acorns to "find a good position." The gregarious habit of homo sapiens leads men to crowd together in the development of the urban habit. As a logical sequence there will be always a glut in the town labor market.

The Department of Medical School Inspection of a certain educational system has shown us that in the United States there are more than six million retardates in the schools. Some of these are geniuses who do not fit into established curricula, and who are not well qualified for adapting themselves to practical conditions in the field of labor. The list includes the ill, the physically defective, and psychotics. There are more than 30,000 of the feeble-minded alone in New York State. We must always have among adults retardates of the same sort as those found in the schools. Furthermore, changed methods in business and in the factory throw out of employment many thousands of men who are capable but no longer needed. These men have been trained in ways which unfit them for taking up a new occupation. There is no need in this brief note for more elaborate explanation for the presence of the unemployed in our midst.

What are we going to do about it? That is the question.

The subject is to be approached and discussed in terms of human pity and kindness and with no feeling of resentment. The Superintendent of one of the State farms in Georgia last year reported that his institution had not only been self-supporting but had made $10,000 profit beyond all expenses. If the State can do this with the sort of psychotics and feeble-minded who work the Georgia farm, it may go a step further and find profit in giving training to the unemployed and providing them with means for becoming self-supporting, or even amassing a competence in some instances. We shall not accomplish much by sending into the country large numbers of half-willing men who are to meet critical and half-willing farmers, who have adapted themselves to their needs and requirements in the most economical way, and properly. It is probable that most of the men who have been sent out to the farms by the trainload will gradually walk back to the city again.

The solution of the question, it seems to me, must take into account the factors of struggle which are demonstrated in all phases of organic life, with the wasted acorns of the oak as a concrete example. Dealing with the unemployed includes the idea of the State taking charge of all of the wasted acorns, and supplying conditions for growth. Acorns will not thrive in water. City unemployed will not thrive upon farms which have been established in adaptation to economic principles as at present applied to farms. The city acorns may grow, if planted by the State as gardener, in a suitable soil (at first cost expense to the State.) Eventually they will make the return to the State which other acorns make to the farmer, when conditions for growth have been supplied.

There will never be less struggle between organisms on the whole than is occurring at the present time. There will be as much warfare between nations in the future as in the past, and the difference will lie only in the character of warfare under terms of civilization. The conflict will retain its same cubic dimensions. Pressed upon at the top, it changes from military warfare and bulges out at the sides into industrial warfare. Wrongs will never be less than they were in Paleozoic days, when the unjust allosaurus pounced upon the kindly and peaceful brontosaurus. Industrial strikes will continue for the same reason that the vendetta between families and border warfare between small countries will continue.

The question of the unemployed resolves itself into two parts. The first part includes the anarchists and others who wish to obtain what others have produced without going to the trouble of producing it themselves. The second part relates to thousands who really wish to work, but who need help of the State for supplying conditions for growth. There is some question if the State will take charge of the subject in this humane and Christian way, because, according to the biologic idea, nature wishes the struggle to continue cruelly, as we understand the word "cruelly" from our anthropocentric standpoint. It is through struggle between conflicting organisms that nature makes selection, and limits over-population of the small space on our little earth with men and with oak trees.

If civilization, however, includes the idea of furthering psychic development, the most civilized state will be the one which provides means for assisting individuals into better social and economic environment. At this point we arrive at a weak link in the chain of methods of civilization. A system is required. A system of this magnitude is usually formulated by some one individual who makes it an object of his life work. The State of New York will lose millions of dollars' worth of hickory trees during the next five years from the depredations of the shotgun borer, which are quite controllable. All that is required for saving the millions of dollars' worth of hickory trees is engagement of the interest of some one man who would make it his business to carry the subject through the Legislature to a point of practical appropriation of money for the purpose, and for selection of agents to make proper disposition of the funds. We busy people ask each other, "Why don't you do this?" "Why don't you do that?" Emerson tells us that a successful undertaking represents the lengthened shadow of one man. Methods which would allow growth for the unemployed, upon farms supported by the State, are not really very complicated, but the detailed work of organizing these methods and carrying them into effect would require the undivided attention of some one competent man in every State.

ROBERT T. MORRIS, M. D.
New York, March 28, 1914.

Mrs. Baker's Portrait Exhibition.

The exhibition of life size portraits in water color by Elizabeth Gowdy Baker, to be given this week, will be at Mrs. Baker's studio, 135 East Sixty-sixth Street, and not at the Knoedler Galleries, as stated in the art notes in Sunday's TIMES.

BROWN'S $25,000,000 ESTATE APPORTIONED

Half Goes to John Nicholas Brown and Half to His Aunt, Mrs. Sophia A. Sherman.

TRUST IS TO BE WOUND UP

"Richest Boy in the World" Made Richer by the Death of Other Beneficiaries of the Will.

The $25,000,000 estate left by John Carter Brown has just been made the subject of a report by ex-Judge Charles F. Brown, who was appointed a referee by the Supreme Court to decide the validity of the will left by the decedent, who died in 1874. Mr. Brown was the founder of Brown University, and one of the wealthiest men in Rhode Island. His property was mainly in that State, but there were parcels of real property in this State, and that fact served to complicate the settlement of the estate.

Under the laws of Rhode Island there is no such limitation to trust funds as in this State, where trusts cannot run beyond the lives of the direct beneficiaries of them. The property in this State is worth about $300,000, and consists of the houses at 5 and 7 West Thirty-second Street, this city; twenty parcels of land in Orangetown, Rockland County; a third interest in a park in that county, and a piece of property at Prospect Place and Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Frank W. Matteson, trustee of the estate, endeavored to proceed with its administration to the end that the heirs might come into their property if they desired to get direct possession of it. But he wanted first to learn just how far the trust fund carried. He was especially interested in learning whether $300,000 worth of property in one State could tie up $25,000,000 worth of property in another State.

He applied for advice to the law firm of Strong & Cadwalader, and by their suggestion began proceedings in the Supreme Court to have a judicial construction placed upon the will. That was done about a year ago. The defendants in the proceeding were Brown University, the Butler Hospital, the Providence Public Library, and the Rhode Island Hospital, all of them large beneficiaries under the will.

The papers in the case explain the will in detail. Under its provisions the residuary estate was placed in trust, and was to pay to the widow, Sophia Augusta Brown, an annual income of $12,000. The remainder of the income of the entire estate was to be paid semi-annually to his three children, Mrs. Sophia Augusta Brown Sherman, John Nicholas Brown, and Harold Brown.

Just before her marriage, Mrs. Sherman transferred her entire interest in her father's estate to trustees, with the provision that she was to receive the income from it until the death of her husband, when it would revert absolutely to her possession. Mr. Sherman died in 1911. Mrs. Sherman's two brothers are also dead. John Nicholas Brown died on May 1, 1900, and Harold Brown died ten days later. The wills of the two brothers left the bulk of their estates to John Nicholas Brown, Jr., who was born just nine weeks after his father died.

Mrs. Brown, the widow of the testator, died on Feb. 28, 1900, and so the entire estate became the property of Mrs. Sherman and her infant nephew, John Nicholas Brown, Jr., who is now 14 years old.

The referee has decided that the marriage settlement made by Mrs. Sherman before her marriage, and which placed her property in trust, expired with the death of her husband, and that she now has the right to receive her share of it without any entanglements. Trustee Matteson was directed to execute the necessary deeds to accomplish this. The other half of the estate will be turned over to the legal representatives of John Nicholas Brown, Jr., which will make him one of the richest, if not the richest boy, in the country.

One of the stumbling blocks in the way of a speedy settlement of the vexed questions was the birth, on July 5, 1913, of a son to the Baron and Baroness Camoys, who was named Ralph Robert Watts Sherman Camoys. The Baroness is the daughter of Mrs. Sherman. She was married to the Baron Camoys in 1911. She is living with her husband at Henley-on-Thames, England. It was necessary to appoint a guardian for him, and John Z. Lowe was named. The guardian of John Nicholas Brown is John G. Milburn.

Supreme Court Justice Weeks approved the report of Referee Brown on Saturday.

CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN TO-DAY

Children Will Inspect East Side Beats and Hold Mock Trials.

Juvenile "inspectors," both girls and boys, will begin a "Spring clean-up campaign" on the east side to-day, if plans perfected yesterday afternoon by the Directors of the East Side Protective Association, 1 Avenue B, are carried out. The organization is composed of school children.

Each child is to have a "beat," to be patrolled in search for accumulations of dirt, and each will be expected to examine alleys, fire escapes, and back yards for excess garbage or rubbish. "Offenders" are to be first warned and then summoned into "court" in Willard Streets, where temporary headquarters have been established, and where mock trials will be held in public. Cases in which these measures are ineffectual, the Superintendent of the association says, will be reported to city authorities.

Another corps of girls and boys, who are saving their pennies for "police uniforms," will report tobacco dealers who sell cigarettes to minors, and moving-picture houses which minors are allowed to enter unaccompanied by adults.

BIGELOW FUND GROWING.

Money for Memorial at Union College Still Is Needed.

Through the efforts of the Auxiliary Committee of Union College Alumni, and as a result of letters sent out by the committee, the fund for the proposed memorial to the late John Bigelow at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., is slowly growing. Andrew Carnegie has

BILLIE BURKE AS A ROSY CAVE-GIRL

She Appears in a New Play Called "Jerry"—and Also in Pink Pajamas.

MISS HANSON EXCELLENT

But Miss Burke Herself Tosses Restraint to the Winds in Her Role of a Pursuing Maiden.

JERRY, a comedy by Catherine Chisolm Cushing. At the Lyceum Theatre.

Joan Doubleday.....Gladys Hanson
Harriet Townsend.....Alice John
"Jerry".....Billie Burke
Montagu Wade.....Shelley Hull
Peter Flagg.....Allan Pollock
Dr. Kirk.....Lumsden Hare
Briggs.....Thomas Reynolds
Lewis.....Bernard Thornton

Take a little of the thought that went into the making of "Young Wisdom" and touch in the spirit of farce some of the strains of the gentle "We Are Seven." Add a great deal of Billie Burke, supply certain silken garments of pink, place all this before a really remarkable back-drop and you have the entertainment which, under the title of "Jerry," was first offered for general diversion at the Lyceum Theatre on Saturday night.

Not that the comedy revolves too much about Miss Burke. Indeed, one leaves the theatre with a confused impression that she has been revolving about the comedy and rather distracting the attention from the work of Catherine Chisolm Cushing, who wrote it.

As Jerry, Billie Burke is very much herself—only more so. It is as if she had made note of all her graces and mannerisms which in seasons past registered in laughter or applause and had set out to repeat them in double measure. The very riding habit and pink pajamas which she dons in the course of "Jerry" suggest irresistibly an attempt to stir once more the mild flutter caused by her garb last Spring's revival of "The Amazons." Jerry is Billie Burke raised to the nth power. Billie Burke laid on thick. Billie Burke very much overdone. Of course she is altogether charming to look upon, and it is quite possible that her very loyal following will find the new play a satisfying, Springtime entertainment, but her performance is irritating because she can do and has done so much better work—work of so much higher order.

The first showing of "Jerry" was preceded by a vague rumor to the effect that as originally planned by Mrs. Cushing, the older women, Jerry's aunt, was the central figure of the play, so that to fit it to Miss Burke some violence had to be done by way of rearrangement. Whatever of truth there may be in this story there are certainly times in the play's course when, regardless of the demands of the text, Miss Burke seems just to take the centre of the stage anyway. Possibly in an effort to satisfy her warm friends across the footlights she touches with exaggeration nearly all her work in "Jerry." She will not even cross the stage simply. She makes stellar her very descent and ascent of the stairs. And all this is emphasized by the fact that not much of the play is written and acted in the key of comedy, Miss Burke's part is entirely in the key of farce.

Jerry is an unmannerly young girl from Chicago, who says/"Go to the devil" on possible occasions, and who has set her heart on one Montagu Wade of Philadelphia. She gets him, first by prying him loose from her aunt, to whom he had been engaged for twenty years, then by proposing to him outright, and finally, when he takes startled flight, by resorting to the not at all modern device of pretending—not very hard—that she is dying by her own hand.

"It my day," observes her mother, "young girls were content to let the men do the proposing."

"Yes," says Jerry gruffly, "and see what you got!"

"I suppose," her mother adds in a withering and detached manner, "that this is what is called an up-to-the-minute young woman."

"Up to the minute!" groans Peter Flagg. "She's an hour ahead of time."

As Aunt Joan,/the perpetual fiancée, Gladys Hanson gives an exceptionally finished and agreeable impersonation, while Shelley Hull, as the man for Jerry's candid desire, makes all the demands of a part not particularly rich in its opportunities.

Mrs. Cushing, who wrote "The Real Thing" for Miss Crossman, an amusing piece for Mary Irwin and also "Kitty MacKay," which has proved so successful at the Comedy Theatre, has done some good work in parts of "Jerry," and where the comedy is quiet it possesses the pure quality of social ease.

And then there is that back-drop. The scene of "Jerry" is laid in an undesignated suburb of Philadelphia. Through the wide, glass doorway of the Doubleday home can be seen a far-spread sweep of neatly kept, rolling country, which looks for all the world like a composite photograph of Radnor and Overbrook or any other points on what Philadelphia is apt to call "the main line." It has been so natural and realistic a one as to plead upon if that the illusion of distance is created with success. And through the twilight on which the curtain rises the black body and gleaming headlight of an automobile can be seen approaching along the distant road. It is seen crossing and recrossing the landscape, growing larger and larger, and finally drawing up at the door with a sudden blaze of its lights and the bang of a blow-out. Enter Jerry.

CUBIST BALL COMMITTEE.

Thirteen Floor Managers Namcd for Dance at the Biltmore.

The Floor Committee for the Cubist ball, which is to take place on April 13 at the Biltmore, is made up of William Bruce Brown, William B. Boulton, Jr., Alfred H. Ely, Jr., Oliver Wagstaff, Raymond Noyes, Francis Colby, Walbridge S. Taft, Charles Coe Townsend, Edward Stevens, Howland S. Davis, F. Huntington Babcock, Charles S. Butler, and Edward Shippen.

The Misses Joy Williams and Star Paris are arranging the Blue Moon dance for the débutantes, and there will also be a clown dance, in which Mrs. Clarence Wyckoff will do a solo number. There are also to be exhibition dances, including a futurist maxixe, an impressionist tango, and a Cubist hesitation waltz.

The Misses Ina Kissel, Alice D. Wardwell, Katharine Crane, Helen Sloane, Anita Emmet, Marion Dell Carrere, Helen Maclay, and Alice Fox, and Mrs. George S. Franklin are the committee in charge of arrangements.

Benefit for East Side Home.

A benefit for the East Side Home and Day Nursery for Destitute Children, at 326-328 East 121st Street, is to be held in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday, April 20. Mayor Mitchel and Mrs. Mitchel have promised to open the entertainment at 11 A. M., and it will continue until 11 P. M. The last hour will be given over to a confetti carnival dance. Booths will be arranged for the sale of fancy articles. Alfred E. Henderson is the director of the entertainment.

Coe-Ainslie Engagement.

The engagement is announced in Boston and this city of Miss Helen Virginia Ainslie, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Ainslie of Boston, to Henry Clarke Coe, Jr., a son of Dr. Henry Clarke Coe of 8 West Seventy-sixth Street. The wedding is to take place some time in June. Mr. Coe has two brothers, Fordyce B. Coe and Arthur P. Coe. His mother before her marriage was Miss Sara L. Werden.

Erina Mary Smith Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Higbie Smith of 14 Prospect Street, East Orange, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Erina Mary Smith, to Steuben Butler Murray, Jr., of Germantown, Philadelphia. Mr. Murray is a graduate of Princeton University of the class of 1899.

GIVES $50,000 TO BARNARD.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman Contributes Toward $1,000,000 Endowment Fund

Barnard College has announced a gift of $50,000 from Mrs. E. H. Harriman for the endowment fund. The income of this fund will be applied ultimately to physical education, but for the present it may, at the discretion of the trustees, be used to meet the deficit in running expenses. Mrs. Harriman's daughter, Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, is a graduate of Barnard and a member of the Board of Trustees.

This gift increases to about $550,000 the total amount paid in or pledged toward the million-dollar endowment fund which the college is trying to obtain before the celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary next Autumn. The General Education Board has promised to supply $200,000, on condition that the balance of the $1,000,000 is obtained.

According to the authorities at Barnard, to educate each student costs about $125 more a year than she pays in tuition fees. This difference must be made up by income from endowment or by gifts. The college was founded without any endowment, and the growth of its funds has not kept pace with the increase in the number of students.

THE DE CAMPS RETURN.

Back on Adriatic from Honeymoon Trip—Mrs. Davison Home Again.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace S. De Camp, who were married here last Christmas, returned on the Adriatic yesterday from their honeymoon trip to Egypt. They will make their home in Plandome Park, L. I. Mrs. De Camp was Mrs. Daniel W. Marwin. Her first husband was drowned in the Titanic wreck, but she was saved.

Mrs. H. P. Davison was another arrival on the Adriatic. She was met at the pier by her husband, who is a member of J. P. Morgan & Co.

PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY.

Mme. L. G. Lambert the Soloist at Last Concert of Season.

The last of the season's People's Symphony Concerts was given at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon by Franz X. Arens and his orchestra. Mme. L. G. Lambert was the soloist, her numbers being Elsa's Dream from "Lohengrin" and "Depuis le jour" from "Louise." The orchestra played the overture to "Oberon," Liszt's symphonic poem, "Tasso Lamento e Trionfo," the two intermezzos from "The Jewels of the Madonna," Grieg's "Spring" and Victor Herbert's "American Fantasy."

There was a large audience, and it gave all the signs of interest that have characterized the previous concerts of the season. Mme. Lambert, described as an American singer who has been heard on the European operatic stage, but has now given up public appearance, did better with the air from "Louise" than she did with her first number. She sang Charpentier's music in a sustained and broad style, which showed some individuality, and made her contribution to the programme a worthy one. Her voice is of large volume and generally agreeable quality, with a timbre which is strikingly like that of one of the Metropolitan Opera House prima donnas in its middle range.

OPERETTA FOR CHARITY.

Cast Completed for "Sylvia" to be Given by Spence School Alumnae.

The cast for "Sylvia," the two-act operetta to be presented at the Plaza on April 23 and 24 by the Spence School Alumnae for the benefit of a class of tubercular crippled children, has been completed. The principal parts will be taken by the Misses Louise Trevor, Carnamal Carroll, Louise Freeman, Marjorie Leaycraft, Edith Cook, Katharine Flagg, and Flora McAlpin, and Mrs. B. Tappin Fairchild.

In the chorus there are to be the Misses Virginia Scully, Dorothy De Wolfe, Katherine Smith, Mary and Laura Parsons, Marion Gibney, Grace Rogers, Margaret Sloan, Elizabeth Kirlin, Dorothy Taylor, Estelle Romeyn, Margaret Warren, Mildred Gautier Rice, Jeannette Flagg, Louise Butler, Alma F. Adams, Elinor Davies, Margaret Trevor, Anne Harrison, Marion Vanderhoef, Beulah and Cordelia Hepburn, Gertrude Mall, Louise Tiffany Frank, Elizabeth Black, Sophia Young, Julia Heller, Dorothy Flagg, and Catherine Colt. Miss Margaret C. Overton, 49 West Fifty-seventh Street, has charge of the tickets.

General dancing will follow the operetta.

Metropolitan Concert.

At the Metropolitan Opera House concert last night the soloists were Alma Gluck, Carl Jörn and Dinh Gilly. Mme. Gluck was heard in an aria from Semiramide" and group of folk songs. They were from the Hebrew, Spanish, Italian, German, Scotch, French, and American. Under the latter head she sang "My Old Kentucky Home." Mr. Jörn's numbers were the Prize Song from "Die Meistersinger" and "Celeste Aida." Mr. Gilly sang an aria from "La Favorita" and "Di Provenza" from "La Traviata." The orchestra, under the direction of Richard Hageman, gave Mendelssohn's overture, "Fingal's Cave," ballet music to "Henry VIII," by Saint-Saëns, Rimsky-Korsakow's "Capricio Espagnol," and Victor Herbert's "American Fantasy."

Century Opera Concert.

Jean Thesloff, a Finnish baritone, was heard at last night's concert at the Century Opera House for the first time with that organization. He sang the "Largo al Factotum" from "The Barber of Seville." Henry Taylor made his first appearance at a Sunday night concert, singing the "Romance" from "Martha." Orville Harrold gave a group of songs by Kate Vannah, who was heard as his accompanist. Albertina Rasch and Edmund Makaliff gave an illustration of salon dances of all nations. Mary Carson, Beatrice La Palme, Walter Wheatley, and Alfred Kaufman were also heard in operatic arias. Messrs. Szendrei and Pasternack conducted the orchestra, which was heard in several numbers.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

William Faversham has arranged with Karl Vollmueller of Berlin to present the spectacular music-drama, "The Miracle," in New York next season. Engelbert Humperdinck, composer of "Haensel and Gretel" and "Koenigskinder," has written music to accompany the performance of the drama.

Margaret Vale, President Wilson's niece, now appearing in "Omar, the Tentmaker," at the Lyric, will be guest of honor at a Drama League luncheon to be given tomorrow by Mrs. Frederick Nathan.

The officers of the superdreadnought Texas will attend to-night the performance of "The Queen of the Movies" at the Globe, and to-morrow night that of "The Whirl of the World" at the Winter Garden.

Marcus Loew will arrive in New York today after his trip in the West, during which the purchase of the Sullivan-Considine circuit was made, and, it is said, will give the names of several other houses which have come under his control.

F. Ziegfeld, Jr., has contracted with the Vitagraph Company for the presentation in Europe in motion picture form of his various "Ziegfeld Follies" productions.

Carlos Sebastian and Dorothy Bentley of the Jardin de Danse have been engaged by the management of the Palace Theatre to appear there during the week of April 6. Another engagement for the same house is that of Jose Collins, who will appear beginning April 20.

The New York Centre of the Drama League of America will hold its annual meeting to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 in the Playhouse, where Cyril Maude and Eleanor Gates will speak. Reports on the first week's work will also be made by the committees.

Anna Pavlowa, the Russian dancer, and her company left Chicago last night for a week of one-night stands, which precedes her opening here at the Manhattan Opera House next Monday.

The Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association will be the guests of William A. Brady at the Playhouse on Monday evening, April 13. They will see not only "The Things That Count," but a specially-arranged vaudeville performance, which will be followed by general dancing on the stage.

There was a professional performance of "Too Many Cooks" at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre last night attended by prominent actors and actresses, in deference to the Sunday law the guests of the management entered through the stage door, the front entrance remaining locked all evening.

Charles Dillingham has arranged with the Shuberts for Doris Keane in "Romance," to be the first attraction at their new theatre in Boston, the Wilbur, which will open its doors on Easter Monday.

SURPRISE GEN. JAMES ON HIS 83D BIRTHDAY

Friends Decoy Former Postmaster General to a Luncheon in the Union Club.

PORTRAIT OF HIM UNVEILED

Postmaster Morgan Accepts It for the Government and Will Hang It in New Post Office.

A luncheon which was attended by sixty of his friends was held yesterday at the Union League Club to celebrate the eighty-third birthday of Gen. Thomas Lemuel James, Postmaster of New York from 1872 to 1881, Postmaster General under President Garfield from 1881 to 1882, President of the Lincoln National Bank of this city from 1882 to 1912, and Chairman of the Board of Directors of that institution since 1912.

The luncheon was something of a surprise to Gen. James, for, as he explained, he went to the club expecting to meet only three or four of his chums. He found a gaily decorated dining hall, an orchestra, and the sixty celebrators. As a final surprise a life-sized portrait of Gen. James was presented to the United States Government, represented by Postmaster Edward M. Morgan, by William R. Willcox, a former Postmaster of this city. The painting will be hung in the new Federal building upon its completion. It was made from a photograph by Alphonse Jongers, A. N. A., a member of the Société des Artistes, who has painted President Taft and other prominent persons. Gen. James will pose for the picture while the finishing touches are being put on it.

Gen. Howard Carroll presided at the luncheon and the speakers, besides Mr. Morgan and Mr. Willcox, included Chauncey M. Depew, Charles Elliott Warren, President of the Lincoln National Bank; Samuel W. Fairchild, President of the Union League Club; George T. Wilson, Vice President of the Equitable, and Mgr. Henry A. Brann, The menu cars bore this announcement:

To Gen. Thomas L. James and to his contemporary, Sir Henniker Heaton, the two great English-speaking nations are indebted for their present boon of ocean penny postage. To the former, Whitelaw Reid, Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, in a memorable speech delivered in England several years ago paid a glowing tribute to the less well deserved tribute for his pioneer efforts in bringing closer together the United States and Great Britain by means of cheaper ocean postage.

After the last course had been cleared away and Gen. James had somewhat recovered from his surprise, Gen. Carroll offered a toast to "the sweetest gentleman in the world." Then Mr. Wilson called for "three Union League cheers for Tom," and they were given with a will. When Gen. James rose to express his thanks his voice almost failed him.

"I came here to meet four or five friends, and I find the whole town," he said. "There are delegations from the Post Office and from the Metropolitan. I can only thank you with all the emotion of a grateful heart."

"From boyhood to the present time there has been no man with whom I have associated in public affairs whom I have learned to love more than Gen. James," said Mr. Willcox, when he rose to make the presentation address. "I lived near him when he edited a country newspaper, and when he came to the Custom House here, and later to the Post Office, the boys were all proud of their country editor. Probably it was as Postmaster-General that most people knew him, although most of you knew him best as a financier."

Mr. Willcox then called attention to the fact that no portrait of Gen. James hung in the Federal building, and that there were portraits of other Postmasters. He had suggested, he said, when it was desired to do something to express the affection of his friends, that a portrait be painted of Gen. James. Then the portrait, which stood on one end of the room, curtained by an American flag, was unveiled while the diners sang "Auld Lang Syne."

Gen. Howard called upon Mr. Morgan, who, he said, was not only the greatest Postmaster but the greatest banker and the greatest expressman of the day.

"For all of which," said Gen. Carroll, "Eddie Morgan gets $6,000 a year."

"As far as the Post Office is concerned, old age assistance must be forgotten when Gen. James is mentioned," said Mr. Morgan. "I was only 17 years old when I sought employment as a letter carrier, and there was a rule that a letter carrier must be 18. When I saw Gen. James he said: 'Never mind the rule; you have the place.' Then he instituted civil service rules which provided for promotion by a merit system. I passed the examinations when I was 22. Politicians said I was too young for promotion. Gen. James replied: 'There's the rule; he gets the place.' And that is the reason I am Postmaster to-day.

"On behalf of the Post Office employes and of the Government, I take great pleasure in accepting this portrait, and it will be hung in a prominent place.

"The Post Office has developed some. When Gen. James was Postmaster the receipts here were $3,000,000 a year. Last year they were $30,000,000. The Post Office now has nearly $4,000,000 for its savings bank, and as to the express business, why, you will have to find out what is being done by reading the returns of the express companies."

Letters of regret were read by Mr. Warren from Joseph H. Choate, who said he was kept away by illness; from George B. Cortelyou, and from others. There were at least 200 letters, Mr. Warren said, but there was one in particular he wished to read, as he thought it gave a true picture of Gen. James's character. It was signed "Jo. Elliott, Superintendent of the Money Order Department, New York," and read:

I take pleasure in sending herewith my check as a subscription to the portrait fund. I wish that I could annex another cipher to it, for there is no man that I think more highly of than Gen. Thomas L. James. I love the man. I have never, during the forty years that I have known him, heard him use a harsh word, or say anything that would humiliate a man. To me he was kindness personified. He gave me my first lift in the world, and as my family increased, without solicitation, he raised my salary. When he was Postmaster General, he, one day, entering the room in which I was employed, opened the door and seeing me at the desk saluted me with a "Hello, Joe, any more babies?" I laughed and said no. He then, in his goodnatured way, said: "If you have any more I'll cut you down." Take him all in all, I shall never look upon his like again."

Mr. Fairchild, in behalf of the Union League Club, said that the organization was honored by adding to the list of notable events held there a luncheon in honor of Gen. James. He was followed by George W. Wilson. Beginning with a humorous address, he paid a high tribute to Gen. James in his peroration. Mr. Wilson was followed by Mr. Depew.

"The best sermon in the world," said Mr. Depew, "is some human being who embodies in himself those virtues which we all ought to approach as near as we can. A man who for years has held the love and respect of all is a sermon in himself, and so I pay honor to that living sermon, Gen. James."

When Garfield was President there had been a question over the office of Postmaster General, due to Senator Conkling's objections. Mr. Depew said he suggested Gen. James to Garfield as a man to whom Conkling could not object. "I told the President I had a Welshman with the executive ability of Gen. Grant, and the obstinacy of an army mule," added Mr. Depew, and he closed with the statement that there could be no higher tribute paid to a man than to say of him that by the atmosphere he created he made all who got near him feel that they were happier and better; that they loved better and were better loved."

The last tribute was paid by Mgr. Brann, who said that Gen. James was loved by rich and poor alike. "He doesn't seem to have any faults," said Mgr. Brann, "and I don't know any one who has ever expressed an adverse opinion of Gen. James."

The subscribers to the luncheon were:

De Witt Angus, B. L. M. Bates, Howard S. Borden, William Brewster, Mgr. Henry A. Brann, D. D., J. Hull Browning, Edward M. Burghard, Gen. Howard Carroll, John P. Carter, Robert Caterson, James H. Cheevers, John H. Clark, Lewis L. Clarke, George C. Clausen, Joseph H. Choate, Dr. J. L. Corning, Joseph E. Corrigan, George B. Cortelyou, Frederick A. Cox, J. M. Craig, Chauncey M. Depew, C. M. Depew, Jr., A. J. Dittenhoefer, Irv. M. Dittenhoefer, Marcellus H. Dodge, John Dunbar, Capt. H. C. Du Val, Terence J. Earley, Rev. T. J. Earley, Frederick H. Ecker, Dr. E. Jay Edwards, George Ehret, Lawrence B. Elliman, Joseph Elliott, Dr. Louis Fischer, Haley Fiske, George H. Glover, Joseph P. Grace, David C. Grant, David Gerber, Chas. Dailey Hall, Charles A. Hanna, George M. Hard, William S. Hawk, William Y. Hawley, John R. Hegeman, Dr. Ralph H. Hewitt, Alfred J. Hodes, Samuel Hoff, Gen. T. H. Hubbard, Theodore F. Huffman, T. Le Claire Jaques, Alphonse Jongers, Joseph Kern, Joseph P. Knapp, Percival Kuhne, John Kullman, Ferdinand Levy, R. V. Lewis, Dr. Seth Low, Harry J. Luce, Col. Henry D. Lyman, William H. McElroy, A. M. MacDonell, John F. MacDonald, Arthur Mapleson, Fred'k N. Marschall, Michael E. Martin, Charles R. Miller, Wm. Henry Miller, Thomas J. Moran, Edward M. Morgan, C. Vincent Munier, H. De Camp Munier, William J. Murphy, Eben E. Olcott, James H. Ottley, Louis Ottmann, Walter A. Penfield, Robert H. Phinney, Henry C. Phipps, Edward S. Post, Walter C. Reid, Bradford Rhodes, Edward G. Riggs, Francis R. Roome, Edward L. Rossiter, John S. Sammis, Jr., F. W. Schoonmaker, J. R. Silliman, William A. Simonson, John A. Sleicher, Wilber Brooks Smith, Henry E. Stubling, Fred'k Sundermann, Guy G. Sykes, Gen. M. O. Terry, Paul G. Thebaud, Arthur F. Tretheway, Fred'k W. Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Col. P. C. Wagner, William R. Wall, Gustav E. Walter, Chas. Elliot Warren, Chas. D. Waters, Major F. E. Webb, Dr. W. Seward Webb, William R. Willcox, Howard Willetts, Geo. B. Woodward, Herman Young, Gen. A. G. McCook.

Gen. James was deeply affected by the warmth and sincerity of the tributes paid to him.

DR. C. E. ROWELL DEAD.

Ex-Mayor of Stamford Was a Pioneer Settler of Colorado.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 28.—Dr. Charles Emery Rowell, ex-Mayor of Stamford, died this morning at his home here. He is survived by his widow and three sons, Dr. Everett E. Rowell and George P. Rowell, an attorney of Stamford, and Dr. J. Fred Rowell, a ranchman of Lawton, Okla.

Dr. Rowell was born at Concord, Vt., May 2, 1849. He was a descendant of Thomas Rowell, who came to this country from England, and was one of the incorporators of Salisbury, Mass. He also was a descendant of Hannah Dustin, who was captured by the Indians in 1697 and escaped after killing ten of her captors.

In 1867 Mr. Rowell went to New York City and worked in the advertising agency of his cousin, George P. Rowell. In the Fall of 1869, he joined the original Greeley colony which located at Longmont, on Thompsons Creek, Col. On returning to New Hampshire, in 1871, he studied medicine, teaching school at the same time. He went to New York City, and was graduated from the New York Homeopathic College in 1875, and from the New York Ophthalmic Hospital in 1874. He came to Stamford in 1880.

J. J. MASON DEAD.

New York Cotton Broker a Victim of Anaemia in Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 29.—Julian Jaquelin Mason, a member of the New York Cotton Exchange and of the firm of Stephen Weld & Co. of that city, died this afternoon at the Church Home and Infirmary here.

Mr. Mason was related to a number of the most prominent families in Maryland and Virginia, his wife being a great granddaughter of Chief Justice John Marshall. Mr. Mason's body was taken to the home of Charles W. Field and will be buried at Orange, Va.

Death was due to anaemia. A few weeks ago Mr. Mason underwent an operation for the transfusion of blood in the Roosevelt Hospital, New York. The operation was not successful, and he was brought to Baltimore, where the operation was repeated.

Mr. Mason was engaged in the cotton brokerage business. He leaves a wife and two children. His wife before her marriage was Miss Sophie Marshall of New York.

Walton H. Marshall, manager of the Hotel Vanderbilt, and uncle of Mrs. Mason, arrived in Baltimore yesterday and is staying at the Hotel Stafford, where Mrs. Mason has been stopping since her husband was brought here.

THOMAS W. ORMISTON.

Director of Austin, Nichols & Co. Succumbs to Pneumonia.

Thomas Warren Ormiston, a Director of Austin, Nichols & Co., died of pneumonia at his home, 246 West End Avenue, yesterday morning. He had been ill only a few days.

From 1880 until Austin, Nichols & Co. were incorporated last year, Mr. Ormiston was a member of the copartnership which conducted the business under the present name of the corporation, and was one of the best-known men in the wholesale grocery business in the city. At the time of incorporation he retired from active life. He was born in Jefferson County, New York, and fought three years in the civil war as a New York volunteer. He came to this city as a salesman for Fitts & Austin. He entered the new firm of Austin, Nichols & Co. when it succeeded Fitts & Austin.

Mr. Ormiston was an enthusiastic golf player, and had a handsome country home at Deal Beach, N. J. He had for many years been interested in charities and church work, and was a member of St. Paul's M. E. Church, in which the funeral services will be held to-morrow. His wife and Mrs. J. Dudley Calhoun, a daughter, survive.

DR. H. H. FISSON DIES.

Dentist Passes Away In 62d Year—Pioneer in Profession.

Dr. Henry H. Fisson, a dentist, 61 years old, of 2,625 Grand Concourse, the Bronx, died at his home yesterday after an illness of twelve days. Death was due to heart disease.

Dr. Fisson was a member of the First District Dental Society of New York, and was considered a pioneer in the use of many modern dental appliances. He practiced in Manhattan as well as the Bronx, having an office in the Professional Building. He was twice President of the Fordham Club, and took active interest in the work of the Alumni Association of New York College of Dentistry, of which he was a graduate and former instructor. Dr. Fisson was born in Marietta, Ohio, and was for many years a prominent member of the Ohio Society of New York. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Eléanor Fisson, and one son, Louis E. Fisson.

Morris Pach Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., March 29.—Morris Pach of this place died to-day. He was one of Monmouth County's best-known residents. Had he lived until Friday he would have been 77 years of age. From 1893 to 1894 he served on the local Board of Aldermen. He was one of the oldest Republican leaders in the county. Until two years ago, when he retired, he was the Monmouth County manager of the New Jersey Tobacco Company. Besides a widow, he is survived by four children—Alexander L. and Ernest Pach of New York, Mort V. Pach of Red Bank, and Lester Pach, a practicing lawyer of Newark. Funeral services will be held at his late home on Monmouth Street Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MORE ALTMAN GEMS FOR TIMES READERS

Another Special Number Next Sunday to Contain 38 Rotogravure Reproductions.

EASTER NUMBER SOLD OUT

250,000 Copies, with Splendid Color Section, Quickly Bought Up—Praise from Art Experts.

If the unqualified approval of artists and critics of art and the eagerness with which the general public bought out the newsdealers' supply all over the city may be accepted as proof, THE TIMES achieved another notable triumph yesterday with its Easter Number containing thirteen gems of the Altman collection of old masters reproduced in color.

The edition was limited to 250,000 copies, and orders for more than that number were received at THE TIMES office by Friday night. By yesterday afternoon very few copies were on sale anywhere in the city, and many newsdealers who had underestimated the demand for the paper were disappointed in their efforts to obtain an emergency supply. Telephone orders for "more papers" began coming into THE TIMES office at 6 A. M. and continued through the better part of the day, but no one was supplied. THE TIMES did not have a paper to sell.

But yesterday's Easter Number was only the forerunner of another special number to be published next Sunday which, in the opinion of many, will even surpass the Easter Number as an artistic achievement. Thirty-eight additional old masters from the Altman collection will be reproduced by the famous German rotogravure process. Rotogravure presses built in Germany and having the latest improvements devised by Karl Klic, who perfected the process, have recently been installed in the Times Annex.

The pictures to be printed will closely resemble original etchings, the rotogravure process being an elaboration of intaglio engravigs combined with the highest development of the modern art of photography. The Freiburger Zeitung caused a stir in Europe four years ago when it published the first rotogravure pictures, and the improvements in the process have since been many and important.

Suitable for Framing.

One of the features of the Art Section next Sunday will be a full-page reproduction of Frans Hals's "Yonker Ramp and His Beloved," which will be especially suitable for framing. Other reproductions will include the famous Rembrandts, among them the masterpiece, "Pilate Washing His Hands"; "Wheat Fields," by Ruysdael; "Entrance to a Village," by Hobbema; a comedy picture by Hals, entitled "The Merry Company After a Repast"; a picture by Hans Holbein, three by Van Dyck, a Titian, a Velasquez, a Memling, and a Montagna.

Many newsdealers said yesterday that their experience with the Easter number had been a warning to them, and that they would be glad to place larger orders for next Sunday. A canvass in different parts of the city bore out their complaint of a general shortage in supply. For example, at 10 A. M. only 89 copies of THE TIMES could be found on 100 newsstands on the east side. Some of the newsdealers in Broadway, Amsterdam Avenue, and Columbus Avenue, between Seventy-second Street and 137th Street, where large deliveries were made by THE TIMES, there came the heaviest demand for "more papers."

Nearly 7,000 papers were supplied to the twelve largest dealers in this district, and by noon only a few copies remained in their stands and shops, and most of these were being held for regular customers, while others were being reserved for themselves by the dealers, who frankly admitted that they expected to sell them at an advanced price to-day. And every dealer in the city received an extra supply of papers, the increases ranging from 20 to 200 copies.

Praise for the Color Section.

In praise of the color section Robert W. de Forest, President of the Art Commission and Trustee of the Metropolitan Museum, said:

"The reproductions are exceedingly fine. I consider them a very important contribution to the art education of the country. THE TIMES has made it possible for thousands of people to have and display on their walls some of the best in the work of the old masters. I think that this service is of the highest importance. I congratulate THE TIMES most heartily on the result of its effort."

John W. Alexander, President of the American Academy of Design, was another enthusiast.

"The pictures are remarkable," he said. "They really are. I've used up all of my strong adjectives praising THE TIMES for its previous and Easter editions of the past, so I can only repeat what I have said. But I mean every word of it. The pictures are a delight to the initiated and an education to those less familiar with the world's famous works of art."

Chancellor Elmer E. Brown of New York University said:

"I think that THE TIMES is rendering a very important public service in publishing its splendid rotogravure reproductions. I recall the 1912 Easter edition, when Abbey's 'The Quest of the Holy Grail' was so remarkably reproduced, and the 1913 Easter number, containing Sargent's 'Prophets.' The Easter number this year, with its reproductions of the old masters of the Altman collection, is in keeping with these editions. I personally feel very grateful to THE TIMES for what it is doing, and I know that many others feel as I do."

Dr. James Fointon of the steamship Lusitania, senior surgeon of the Cunard Line, telephoned THE TIMES last night and asked if he could obtain ten copies of the Easter Number.

"The pictures are the finest reproductions I have ever seen," he said, "and I think THE TIMES has shown wonderful enterprise in publishing them. I have tried at many newsstands and have been unable to find any copies left. I want the papers to take to England with me."

Dr. Polnton had to be disappointed.

Ernest William Emery Dies.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Ernest William Emery, chief of wire traffic in the Washington Bureau of The Associated Press, died suddenly here to-day of heart disease. Mr. Emery took up telegraphy when he was 12 years old, and was one of the first operators to man a leased wire for the transmission of news. He was born at Seneca Falls, N. Y., fifty-five years ago.

Obituary Notes.

ELIZA JANETTE SHARP, wife of Alexander B. Sharp, formerly cashier of the Central Trust Company of this city, died at her home in Tuxedo yesterday after an eight weeks' illness. She was born in Fort Wayne, Ind., and came to New York at the time of her marriage, fifty-six years ago.

EMILY D. JOHNSON, 73 years old, 708 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, widow of the late Seth R. Johnson, a civil war veteran, who practiced law in this city until the time of his death last year, died at her home yesterday afternoon after a short illness. Death was due to heart trouble. Mrs. Johnson was the daughter of the late William Tenn Estabrook. Until her health began to fail two years ago she took an active part in Episcopal church work.

JAMES ALBERT TERHUNE, for forty-nine years connected with the American Exchange Bank, and the youngest member of the Twenty-second Regiment, New York Volunteers, when it was organized for the civil war, died on Saturday at his home, 342 East Sixteenth Street, Flatbush.

THEODORE ALTSCHUL, 78 years old, 5 West Ninety-first Street, Treasurer for E. Rice & Co., 110 Fifth Avenue, importers of lace goods, died at his home yesterday. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Ida Altschul.

GEORGE W. MILLAR, formerly head of the firm of George W. Millar & Co., wholesale paper dealers, died on Saturday at his home, 163 West Twelfth Street, at the age of 74 years. He was born in Boston and came to this city at the age of 20 years, establishing the firm with which he was connected until his retirement four years ago. He received the thirty-third Masonic degree in 1885, and was made an active member of the Supreme Council in 1903.

Dr. WILLIAM H. HAWLEY, one of the oldest practicing physicians in Southern New York, died in Penn Yan yesterday. He was 89 years old.

Under the Auspices of the International CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE.

F. J. Gould

of the British Moral Education League, will give demonstrations on Moral Education in

The Berkeley Theatre

Tuesday, March 31st, Wednesday, April 1st, at 3:30 P. M.

Admission $1.00. Tickets at the Box Office.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

EYDENBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Abe Eydenberg, (nee Mollie Brandwein,) 130 Edgecombe Av., announce the birth of a daughter, March 29, 1914.

BAMBERGER.—March 26, Harrison, N. Y., to Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Bamberger, a son.

DECKINGER.—March 27, 139 West 143d St., to Mr. and Mrs. I. Deckinger, a son.

HARRIS.—March 27, Rockaway Park, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Harris, a son.

LOW.—March 29, 24 West 90th St., to Mr. and Mrs. E. Low, a daughter.

MARGOLEN.—March 25, 1,890 7th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Margolen, a son.

SIMON.—March 24, 3,495 Broadway, to Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Simon, a daughter.

WARWICK.—March 27, 360 Adelphi St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Warwick, a daughter.

WETZLER.—March 26, 153 East 49th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Wetzler, a daughter.

WITTY.—March 23, 1,018 East 163d St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Witty, a son.

Engaged.

BLUM—DRYFOOS.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Emil Dryfoos, 195 Edgecombe Av., have announced the bethrothal of their daughter, Ruth T., to Mr. Sylvan H. Blum. At home Sunday, April 5, 4 to 7.

NIEDERMANN—PERLA.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Niedermann of 69 East 103th St., announce the engagement of their daughter, Florence, to Mr. Morris Perla. Announcement of reception later.

BAUM—YURDIN.—Anna Yurdin to Adolph Baum.

BENSON—FRIEDLANDER.—Sara Friedlander to William Benson.

BLUMBERG—ROTHSCHILD.—Sadie Rothschild to Joseph N. Blumberg.

BLUMBERG—RUBIN.—Pearl Rubin to Ira Blumberg.

BORGENICHT—GOTTESMAN.—Helen Gottesman to Max Borgenicht.

COHEN—FINKELSTEIN.—Mayme Finkelstein to Bernard Cohen.

COHENCIOUS—BLUMENTHAL.—Helen Blumenthal to Samuel Cohencious, Jr.

FEINBERG—MENDELSON.—Ida Mendelson to Meyer A. Feinberg.

FIRST—HOLZMAN.—Josephine Holzman to Charles S. M. First.

FOLTZ—ASCH.—Irene Asch to Nathan Foltz.

FRIEDMAN—EDLES.—Rose Edles to Jacob W. Friedman.

FRIEDMAN—WEINGER.—Eva Weinger to Julius Friedman.

GOLDFARB—ZINNEMAN.—Mamie Zinneman to Isidore Goldfarb.

HERSKOVITZ—STERN.—Martha Stern to Harry K. Herskovitz.

HOCHFELDER—SULTAN.—Henrietta Sultan to Philip Hochfelder.

HOUSMAN—HIRSCH.—Hattie K. Hirsch to Philip E. Housman.

KAUFMAN—SCHWARTZ.—Mildred Schwartz to Louis Kaufman.

LANDSMAN—STONE.—Blanche M. Stone to Joseph Landsman

BASEBALL IN THE SOUTH--FEDERAL LEAGUE COMPLAINT--POLO--BOXING--ATHLETICS--AUTOS

WILD PITCHING HELPS THE GIANTS

Fast Base Running and Hitting Also Figure in Downfall of Houston.

Special to The New York Times.

HOUSTON, Texas, March 29.—Avenues to the home plate were opened up to the Giants in so many ways this afternoon that they could not help making a lot of runs. They beat Houston again, the score being 11 to 2. They faced pitching of wildness, and that was one reason why runs came easy to them. They also stole bases at will on the errant Malloy, and that was another reason. A third was that they wedged helpful hits in among the mass of gifts which Malloy bestowed on them and while the base stealing was going on unchecked.

Doyle stole third twice, and each time had such a big lead that it was useless for the catcher to throw. Merkle stole four bases. The base running really was superfluous, such was the wildness of Malloy. He walked eight men, hit three, and made a wild pitch. As an unwilling asset for the Giants he was an exceedingly profitable one.

The Giants did not fail to bring their chances to completion by furnishing the finishing stroke in the way of a hit. Doyle tripled in the first inning after two mates had strolled. One batter was hit in the sixth, two walked, there were a couple of fielding miscues, and Rube Marquard, who pitched efficiently, hacked a single through the infield. Following two hit batsmen and a walk in the seventh Murray made a single. Burns and Doyle walked in the eighth, and base hits were inserted by Fromme, Fletcher and Merkle.

As was the case yesterday, the Giants blanked the Buffs in every inning but the sixth. Marquard and Fromme pitched well. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Besch'r,cf	4	0	0	5	0
Burns, lf	2	3	0	4	0
Fl'ch'r, ss	4	2	1	2	2
Doyle, 2b	2	2	1	2	3
Merkle, 1b	5	3	2	9	1
Mur'y, rf	2	1	1	2	1
S'gr's, 3b	3	0	0	2	0
Stock, 3b	1	0	0	0	0
Meyers, c	2	0	1	1	0
M'Lean, c	2	0	1	0	0
M'qu'd, p	3	0	1	0	3
Prom'e, p	2	1	1	1	1
Total	32	11	9	27	11

HOUSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lemon, ss	4	0	1	2	3
Mowry, lf	4	1	1	1	0
Davis, rf	4	1	0	1	0
Seitz, 2b	4	0	1	3	2
McD'ld, 3b	4	0	0	2	4
N'nam, 1b	2	0	1	9	1
Dodd, cf	4	0	0	3	0
Allen, c	4	0	1	6	2
Malloy, p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	33	2	5	27	14

Errors — Bescher, Snodgrass, McLean, Lemon, McDonald, Malloy.

New York	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	4	0	—11
Houston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	— 2

First base on errors—New York, 1; Houston, 1. Left on bases—New York, 8; Houston, 6. First base on balls—Off Marquard, 3; off Malloy, 8. Struck out—By Marquard, 1; by Malloy, 5. Three-base hit—Doyle. Two-base hits—Merkle, Lemon. Mowry. Sacrifice flies—Murray, Snodgrass. Stolen bases—Burns, Doyle, 2; Merkle, 4; Murray. Double plays—Fletcher and Merkle; Allen and McDonald; McDonald, Seitz, and Newnam. Wild pitch—Malloy. Hit by pitched ball—By Malloy, (Burns, Fletcher, Doyle.) Hits—Off Marquard, 3 in six innings; off Fromme, 2 in three innings. Umpire—Mr. Gardner. Time of game—Two hours.

Mike Donlin in Batting Humor.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 29.—Mike Donlin and his crew of colts took the second game from the Bronchos in a contest featured by Donlin's heavy hitting and fielding. Harrison left last night to join the Dallas team and Wiltse went to first, Donlin playing centre. Palmero pitched seven innings, holding the locals to three hits and two runs in the eighth with Frieste on third. Cotter batted for the Cuban. Herring finished the game and was tapped for two hits. When Donlin made his fourth hit he was loudly cheered by the crowd. The team will play to-morrow at Denison. The score

	R.	H.	E.
Giants' Colts	1	2	0
San Antonio	0	0	0

Batteries—Palmero, Herring, and Johnson; Goodwin and Hannensten.

Southern Exhibition Games.

DALLAS, Texas, March 29.—By outhitting the Pittsburgh National Leaguers here today, Dallas of the Texas League won a slow game, 6 to 2. McQuillan was knocked from the box. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Dallas	6	10	2
Pittsburgh	2	4	0

Batteries—Huenke and Menefee; McQuillan, Conzelman, and Gibson.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 29.—The Chicago Cubs to-day defeated the Louisville American Association team, 5 to 0, on a soggy field. Both Humphries and Lavender pitched good ball. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	5	7	0
Louisville	0	3	1

Batteries—Humphries, Lavender, and Archer; Loudermilk, Woodburn, and Severeid.

OWENSBOROUGH, Ky., March 29.—The Chicago National League recruits to-day defeated the Milwaukee American Association team here, 7 to 2, in a six-inning game.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 29.—The Montgomery Southern Leaguers to-day won the last game of the series from a team of Detroit Americans, 3 to 2.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 29.—Ty Cobb's hitting, two singles, a double, and a triple, out of five times at bat, helped a team of Detroit Americans win from Memphis of the Southern League to-day, 5 to 1.

Ebbets Joins the Superbas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—Manager Robinson and his athletes arrived here at noon to-day from Charlotte, N. C., Robinson, however, only tarried briefly at the depot continuing on to his home in Baltimore. He will return before noon to-morrow. When asked this morning regarding the Superbas he volunteered the information that he had no cause for complaint. "There is not a sore arm among the pitchers," he said. "With the coming of Egan I think we have one of the best infields in baseball to-day. He fits in nicely with Cutshaw at second and is a willing worker. In addition to this, he is anxious to learn. Of the last four games played here in two years the Superbas have not lost one. President Ebbets arrived here this morning and will probably remain to see the games to-morrow and Tuesday.

Athletics Return to Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—Headed by Ira Thomas, Captain of the local American League baseball team, the first squad of the world's champions arrived here to-day from Jacksonville, their Spring training camp. The team played the Baltimore Internationals at Baltimore yesterday, and another game was scheduled for to-day, but it was called off on account of cold weather. All the Athletic players apparently were in good condition. Manager Connie Mack returned several days ago because of his daughter's illness. The Spring series with the Philadelphia Nationals is scheduled to start Wednesday.

Fordham to Play Columbia.

The intercollegiate baseball season will open in the East when the Columbia and the Fordham nines meet at Fordham Field Wednesday afternoon. It will be the first game for both teams, though each has been forced to postpone earlier games because of the rainy weather. The Maroon's chances of victory improved when it was learned that Capt. Walsh will resume training with the nine and to-day, after an absence of two weeks because of a badly injured hand. It is believed at Fordham that pitchers Keelen and Martin will be able to hold the Blue and White batters.

Bradley on Mysterious Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 29.—As Sunday is most strictly observed in this fine young city, the members of the Brooklyn Fed squad were forced to spend the day in idleness. With the coming of a short-lived shower early in the afternoon pleasure parties were organized and most of the boys spent the afternoon out in the surrounding country on sight-seeing trips. The sudden departure of Bradley on his mysterious scouting trip has caused discussion among the players, and it is generally believed that he is out hunting for experienced pitchers who have not yet signed their contracts.

YANKEES IN RICHMOND.

Players Spend Day Sightseeing in Capital of Confederacy.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., March 29.—Manager Frank Chance and his New York players spent a day of rest and sight-seeing in the erstwhile capital of the Confederacy, and to-morrow they will begin their last three days of Southern training. The regulars are scheduled to play the Richmond team here to-morrow, and the Baltimore Internationals at that city Wednesday, Tuesday will probably be devoted to a workout at the Richmond grounds. The Yanniaans will play at Norfolk to-morrow and Tuesday, joining the main division again Tuesday night. All are anxious for the last trip northward, which will begin after the game in Baltimore.

The Yankee line-up for the opening of the American League season continues to cause Manager Chance uneasiness. He is undecided about second base and right field. Walsh and Holden seem to have settled all doubts about left and centre fields, but Gilhooley and Chanmell have yet to satisfy the Yankee leader on the right field problem. Roy Hartzell would be certain of the berth in preference to either of the other contenders, but Chance faces the necessity of having to play Hartzell at second base. It was intimated here to-day that a strong effort would be made to secure a good infielder for second base, so Hartzell may be used in the outfield.

Chance is much impressed with his two outfield fixtures. Walsh has been hitting the ball hard throughout the trip, and his wonderful throwing has been featuring several games. Holden, too, has shown up strongly in the outfield, and he seems to be improving in his base running, his principal weakness. With a good throwing outfielder in right, Chance figures he would have as great a throwing outfield as any team in the major leagues, not excepting the stellar trio of the Boston Red Sox—Speaker, Lewis, and Hooper. Hartzell would round out such an outfield, but he seems destined to play second base.

CHANCE NAMES LINE-UP.

Veteran Pitchers Chosen for Game at Ebbets Field Next Thursday.

Manager Frank Chance of the Yankees has decided upon his line-up for the opening game of the five-game series with the Superbas at Ebbets Field next Thursday. The fine condition of his pitchers enables the Yankee leader to send veteran slabmen to the mound and the pitching duties will be divided between King Cole, Ray Keating and either Caldwell or Fisher. Each boxman will work for three innings. Ed Sweeney will be behind the bat, and the infield will be made up of Williams at first, Hartzell at second, Peckinpaugh at short, and Maisel at third. Holden's illness makes it doubtful whether he will be able to take his place in centre field. If Holden is not fit Channell will play the middle garden, with Walsh and Gilhooley in the other positions.

Thursday has been named Robinson Day in honor of the new leader of the Superbas, and a big delegation of New Yorkers are planning to give the former lieutenant of McGraw a royal welcome. The Brooklyn pitching is also likely to be divided among veterans, with Reulbach, Ragon, and Rucker taking their turns. Otto Miller will be behind the bat, with Daubert, Cutshaw, Dick Egan, and Smith in the infield, and Wheat, Stengel, and Riggert in the outfield. Ebbets Field is still soft in spots, but good weather for the next three days would put the field in first-class condition for playing. The advance demand for seats promises another large crowd such as attended the opening of the field between these two teams a year ago.

AT THE LARCHMONT TRAPS.

R. L. Spotts, as Usual, Captures Most of the Trophies.

There was keen competition at the Larchmont Yacht Club traps yesterday in the final shoot for the month. Sixteen men contested in ten matches, and so many full scores were returned that it required several shoot-offs, including a "miss-and-out" contest, to determine the winners.

Ralph L. Spotts carried off four of the prizes. His high gun score was 139 out of the possible 150; A. L. Burns being the runner-up, with 130. Seven men tied him in the shoot for the Take-Home Trophy, but he won it in the shoot-off. Mr. Spotts also won the ten and the fifteen "bird" scratch prizes.

Second honors for the day went to W. B. Short, who was successful in winning the Visitors' Cup after three shoot-offs with T. J. McCahill, A. W. Fitzgerald, T. T. Lequine, C. W. Berner, and A. B. Alley, all of them having returned full scores of 25. Short also won the fifty-"bird" Special Trophy. He and A. W. Fitzgerald returned full scores, and when the tie was shot off Short won.

In the shoot for the Monthly Cup A. W. Fitzgerald won the leg, but D. F. McMahon, having three previous legs, was declared the winner of the trophy for March. A second take-home trophy was won by C. W. Berner.

GRANBERY WINS SHOOT.

Fifteen Men Compete in New Rochelle Y. C. Closing Events.

Fifteen men faced the traps of the New Rochelle Yacht Club yesterday in the closing shoot of the season for that club, and there was some close work deciding the winners in the seven matches contested.

George P. Granbery easily carried off the honors of the day, for with a total of 86 bluerocks smashed out of his 100, he captured the club championship of the season. In addition he captured the Accumulation Cup. F. W. Howard and F. F. James tied with a 25 each and a leg apiece, but Granbery having won five legs previously, he won the prize. J. P. Donovan won second prize with four legs.

The final contest for the Dupont and Stevens Cups with a distance handicap was shot as one match, and C. C. Moore carried off both prizes after a shoot-off of previous legs with Bullock and Donovan. R. R. Stoddard captured two prizes, the 15-"bird" scratch trophy, and a 25-"bird" handicap special prize. G. P. Granbery, R. R. Stoddard, and V. P. Krauss tied with full scores in the shoot for the monthly cup, and in the shoot-off between Krauss and Bullock, who had two previous legs, Krauss won. J. P. Donovan won the 10-"bird" scratch contest.

Crampton Leads in Knollwood Shoot

Two events were decided in the weekly shooting tournament of the Knollwood Country Club at the club traps yesterday at Knollwood. In the W. C. Teagle Trophy competition at 125 targets Foster Crampton won from scratch with 111 "kills." The latter also scored high gun for the yearly handicap with 90 out of a possible 100. The handicap, which was started Dec. 14, 1913, will end next Sunday. The present standing of the leaders is: F. M. Wilson, 38; E. T. Fox, 35, and T. F. Wilcox, 31. The club championship at 200 targets will also be decided next Sunday. The summary:

W. C. Teagle Trophy, 125 Targets.—Foster Crampton, 111—0—111; E. T. Fox, 100—5—105; T. F. Wilcox, 104—0—104; W. H. Merrill, 76—26—98; F. M. Wilson, 93—0—93; W. T. Wright, 85—20—85; Walter H. Sykes, 60—15—75.

Yearly Handicap, 100 Targets.—Foster Crampton, 90—20; E. T. Fox, 81—5—85; T. F. Wilcox, 81—0—81; W. H. Merrell, 64—16—80; F. M. Wilson, 76—0—76; W. T. Wright, 56—16—72; Walter H. Sykes, 46—6—52.

Tie in Handball Tournament.

As a result of the handball games between the Hudson and Nassau teams yesterday the Hudsons and Lone Stars tied for second place in the Harlem Navy Handball League. The contest yesterday was the play-off of the game postponed from last Sunday. The teams finished as follows: Unions, Hudsons, and Lone Stars tied for second; Nassaus, Metropolitans, and Nonpareils. Next Sunday the Lone Stars will play the Nassaus to decide second place. The results follow:

Bonits and Lee defeated Covert and Kohler, 21—19; Powers and De Witt defeated Porches and Stivers, 21—12 and 21—6; Meszler and Rassnagle lost the first game to Conklin and Holmes, 21—16, and won the second, 21—20.

OLD COMPLAINT TO RESTRAIN KILLIFER

Federal League Uses Decision in Lajoie Case to Sustain Its Action.

The bill in equity filed by the Chicago club of the new Federal League against Catcher William Killifer to restrain him from playing with the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club contains the same complaint that resulted in Napoleon Lajoie being enjoined by the Supreme Court in 1902 from playing with a rival club while he was under contract with another club.

The injunction is prayed for against Killifer on the ground that he is a player of "unique and extraordinary skill," and that his loss would produce "irreparable injury" to the complainant. The Lajoie case is interesting at this particular time because of the action of baseball players in signing contracts with the Federal League, while under contract with clubs in other leagues.

In the case of the Philadelphia Ball Club vs. Napoleon Lajoie which gives a baseball club redress where a player has broken his contract with the club. The law point involved in the Lajoie case is very important, and it is followed to-day whenever any broken contract for personal services requiring special knowledge, skill, and ability is sought to be specifically enforced. The decision is peculiar also for the reason that it gives indirectly the relief which is sought to be obtained. In so doing, the court sustained a principle of equity that is specially applicable to the enforcement of contracts for personal services requiring special knowledge, skill, and ability. Although the affirmative specific performance of a contract of this character cannot be decreed by the court, its performance will be negatively enforced by enjoining its breach. The latter principle of equity is also observed in England.

Under the terms of his contract Lajoie was not to play with any other club while this contract was in force. The option or right to renew was given in Lajoie's contract to his employers and it was sustained by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, after it had been exercised. Regarding the latter feature of the case the contract read as follows:

"It is hereby expressly understood and agreed for the consideration above mentioned, that the party of the first part, or its assigns, shall have the right or option to renew this contract with all its terms, provisions and conditions for another period of six months, beginning April 15, 1901, and for a similar period in two successive periods thereafter, and the said party of the second part hereby agrees to perform similar services and be subject to all the obligations, duties and liabilities, prescribed in this contract for any and all periods of such renewal or renewals, provided only that written notice of the exercise of such option of renewal be served upon the said party of the second part prior to the 15th day of October of the current year of this contract and of the current year of and renewal thereof."

The lower court refused an injunction, its decision turning to a considerable extent upon Lajoie's qualifications as a baseball player, the finding being: "The questions raised in the case, with similar import as in the case against Killifer. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania disagreed with the lower court's view that Lajoie's qualifications did not come up to the standard necessary to cause equity to step in and restrain him from playing with any other club. While dismissing the bill of complaint, the lower court said: "The defendant's services must be unique, extraordinary and of such a character as to render it impossible to replace him; so that his breach of contract would result in irreparable loss to the plaintiff."

The decision in the Lajoie case may be urged upon the attention of the court in support of the effort to restrain Killifer. It stands as law, not only with reference to the personal services of baseball players, but with regard, also, to any contract involving personal services and where it is sought to specifically enforce the contract. The general rule of equity is that a contract for personal services cannot be specifically enforced. But while denying that remedy, equity does not permit an aggrieved plaintiff to go without relief. So, therefore, equity negatively enforces the contract by enjoining its breach.

In view of the rivalry to-day between the Federal League and the National League, the Lajoie case is probably more important now than when it was originally decided, because its influences will be felt in no small degree in deciding the controversy.

CYCLING SEASON BEGINS.

Two Organizations Hold Races Over the Pelham Parkway.

The outdoor cycle competition season opened yesterday on the Pelham Park Boulevard when weekly point races were held by the Century Road Club Association, New York Division, and the New England Wheelmen. The raw air and poor condition of the roads kept down the number of riders, who started from scratch. In the subsequent races the winners of the preceding week will be handicapped and the three riders winning most points during the season will receive the club championship medals.

Nine cyclists competed in the Century Road Club, and the riders kept well together until the final spurt, which was down a slight incline. Joseph Napthal finished first in 14 minutes, 41 3-5 seconds. The others finished in the following order: Harry Napthal, Harry Glotzer, Edwin Jensen, Max Napthal, Alexander Palma, William Buggeln, and Harry Whiteman. The races will be continued weekly until the end of November, when the Metropolitan District Championship will be held.

The first of the Cork race series of the New England Wheelmen was over a five and one-half mile course, and of the fifteen starters seven finished. The order of finish was: J. Paperca, time 13:35; B. Baker, C. Conges, A. Ehrich, J. Boyes, B. Boyes, and A. Miller.

Manhasset Bay Y. C. Shoot.

It was a red letter day at the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club traps at Port Washington. The feature of the day was the shoot for the possession of the monthly cup. Four men had won legs for it during the month. They were D. E. Smith, W. H. Lindeman, C. M. Gould, and H. L. Hoyt, Jr. When they shot off Smith proved the winner. J. W. Alker won both the 10- and 15-"bird" scratch contests and the leg for the yearly cup was won by R. Howland. F. E. Richards won a 25-"bird" special trophy.

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LUCAS LEADS HARRIERS.

Morningside A. C. Holds First Invitation Run of the Season.

After an interval of six months the Morningside A. C. resumed its weekly cross-country runs yesterday, holding a road race of three and three-fourths miles, in which twenty-five athletes competed and all finished. The streets of Harlem were crowded with interested spectators, and after the finish the clubhouse was thronged with athletic enthusiasts. It was decided that each Sunday invitation runs will be held.

H. Lucas, whose sterling running in former runs helped to place the Morningside A. C. prominent in cross-country circles, won the race. Lucas was a member of the team which won the junior metropolitan and junior national championships, and from now on will run under the winged shield of the Morningside A. C.

The race was interesting from start to finish. Manning, another former M. A. C. runner, pressed Lucas to the limit in the last half mile of the race. The order of finish:

H. Lucas, Morningside A. C.; J. Manning, Bronx Church House; W. Larson, Swedish-American A. C.; C. O'Jansen, Swedish-American A. C.; P. Dunn, Paulist A. C.; W. Feher, Hungarian-American A. C.; J. Lundquist, unattached; R. Wilson, Mohawk A. C.; E. Wedkstrom, Swedish-American A. C.; T. Reilly, Broadway A. C.; A. Crowley, Holy Eucharist A. C.; J. Dolan, Mohawk A. C.; J. Sheeran, West Harlem A. C.; G. Kirkwood, Morningside A. C.; R. Dillis, West Harlem A. C.; P. E. Whitty, West Harlem A. C.; C. Banson, Swedish-American A. C.; P. Egan, Bronxdale A. C.; M. Garrin, Morningside A. C.; A. Guiders, N. Y. M. C. A.; J. Reilly, Hudson Cubs; E. Zipperich, Bronxdale A. C.; E. McGuinness, Paulist A. C.; J. Fyfe, Hudson Colts; D. Purdue, unattached.

YALE LOSES ATHLETES.

Three Members of Team Temporarily Out of Training.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 29.—Yale's track team will lose, temporarily at least, three of its most promising members through sickness or scholastic troubles. Russell H. Lucas, a long-distance runner, was operated upon to-day for appendicitis.

W. F. Roos, the shot-putter, is under probation because of low scholastic standing, and Revel, a fast quarter-miler, has broken arches, in addition to being low in studies.

Vaterétsas Breaks Course Record.

Vic Vaterétsas of the Greek-American Athletic Club established a new record for the five-and-one-quarter-mile course of the St. Anselm's Athletic Club yesterday, covering the distance in 29 minutes 20 seconds, which reduces the long-standing figures of Tom Barden by twenty-five seconds. A good field of harriers started in the event, and at the finishing point Vaterétsas, Dwyer, Hoogkamer and Costello were bunched. Half way on the home journey the Greek runner started a sprint, Dwyer for a time hung on, but in the final half mile Vaterétsas drew away and won by 100 yards. More than fifty men were sent on the long journey by Starter Eddie Doyle. The order of finish:

Vaterétsas, Greek-American A. C.; Tom Dwyer, unattached; Hugh Hanohan, New York A. C.; J. Costello, St. Anselm's A. C.; J. O'Connor, Pastime A. C.; J. F. Losger, College Point A. C.; F. M. Blum, Rutgers-Prep. A. C.; J. O'Meare, unattached; J. Kelly, Holy Eucharist; M. Greenberg, Sharidan A. C.; Cy Du Bois, St. Anselm's A. C.; G. Jekel, College Point A. C.; M. Gaa, Pennant A. C.; W. Richards, unattached; C. Lauth, St. Anselm's A. C.; H. Reynolds, Federal A. C.; J. Scaibucoose, Greek-American A. C.; J. McLaughlin, unattached; A. Russell, Riverhead A. C.; E. Kiernan, St. Anselm's A. C.; H. Dittmar, St. Anselm's A. C.; M. Sheppel, unattached.

Woman in Walkers' Club Jaunt.

Two squads of walkers, numbering thirty-three, took part in the weekly walk yesterday from Flatbush Avenue Station, Brooklyn, to Coney Island and return, a distance of about fifteen miles. Eleven pedestrians started in the fast squad, while the slow pack was composed of twenty-two. Miss Sarah Oswald, President of the Ladies' Walking Club, joined the fast squad and kept well to the front during the entire journey. She finished in splendid shape, showing little effects from the long jaunt. Sam Schwartz, President of the club, made his appearance at the long pace. Next Sunday's walk will be from Bronx Park to New Rochelle and return, a distance of about fifteen miles, starting at 9 A. M.

Close Wins on Soccer Fields.

In a championship fixture of the first division of the New York State Amateur Association the New York Celtics took the Cameron F. C. into camp yesterday at Lenox Oval, by the score of 4 goals to 0.

With a record of nine games won and one defeat the German F. C. felt confident of trouncing the Fultons at Woodside, L. I., yesterday in their championship game of the second division of the New York State Amateur Association, but were forced to taste defeat by the close score of 2 goals to 1.

At Claffin's Oval, Brooklyn, yesterday the Longfellows met and defeated the White Rose F. C. in a Metropolitan League championship game by the score of 3 to 0.

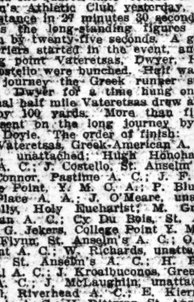
First place in the second division of the New York State Amateur Association was captured by the Clan McDuffs yesterday as Jasper Oval, when they conquered the Hudson Dutch by the score of 3 goals to 1.

The Subway F. C. swamped the Overseas in the second round of the Metropolitan League Cup tie series at Manhattan Field yesterday by the score of 9 goals to 0, continuing its record-breaking pace, the Brooklyn F. C. won its eleventh straight game in the National League championship series yesterday when they took the Thistles into camp at Manhattan Field by the score of 6 goals to 1.

The Paterson Rangers and the Caledonians met at Clymite Park, Paterson, N. J., yesterday and battled ninety minutes to a no-scoring tie game.

The Clan McDonalds defeated the Newarks, C. C. at Marquette Oval, Brooklyn, yesterday by the close score of 3 goals to 2.

The Bethlehem and Jersey A. C. met in a cup tie battle of the American Football Association yesterday at Jersey City and played a tie game of 2 goals.



Going to cut away from the frock coat this Easter?

Of course frocks are, and will be, worn by many of our dignified fellow citizens, but for smart formal day wear the cutaway heads the procession.

With or without braid.

Not quite so formal, but eminently proper—

Oxford sack coat and vest with striped worsted trousers.

For dress wear—

Dressier overcoats of black and oxford gray—silk lined and silk faced.

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HONOLULU PONIES FOR POLO MATCHES

Two Famous Mounts Reach Lakewood After a 7,000-Mile Trip.

After a journey over land and water extending over 7,000 miles, two of the most valuable polo ponies in the world arrived yesterday at Lakewood, N. J., where they will form a part of the string of ponies to be used by the American defending polo team against the Britishers in the games for the international trophy. The ponies are Carry the News, owned by W. D. Baldwin, and Helen C., the property of W. F. Dillingham. The owners of these valuable ponies are members of the Hawaii Polo Club of Honolulu, and it was from the latter place the ponies were shipped on the steamer Korea about a month ago to San Francisco. They arrived at Jersey City from the Pacific Coast yesterday, and were sent on at once to Lakewood, where they were safely stabled before nightfall.

The ponies, which Harry Payne Whitney says are among the best, were brought from Honolulu by Mr. Whitney's head groom at Wheatley Hills, L. I., who was sent to Honolulu for the purpose of taking charge of the mounts. They were shipped across the Pacific in specially constructed box stalls on the deck of the Korea. Upon their arrival at San Francisco they were transferred to the best-equipped horse car that ever crossed the continent. The car was 10 feet by 10 feet, and padded on all four sides. The floor of the car was laid with six inches of clay, on the top of which was twelve inches of sawdust, making the car perfectly sanitary and safe for travel.

The ponies arrived at Jersey City in perfect condition, and apparently in no way affected by their long journey. Larry Fitzpatrick, the veteran trainer of the American polo ponies, was on hand with a number of horsemen. After inspecting them Mr. Fitzpatrick arranged for the final stages of the journey to Lakewood, and last night received word that they had reached that place safely.

The condition of the playing ground at Georgian Court, Lakewood, has necessitated another change in the plans of the International Cup Committee. Harry Payne Whitney and Capt. J. M. Waterbury visited the field yesterday and found it unfit for playing, with little prospect of getting it into proper condition for two weeks. It was decided to postpone the first practice game from next Saturday to April 10. The latter date is conditional on a continuation of the present clear weather.

This has also caused a change in the plans for sending the other ponies from Long Island to Lakewood. Trainer Fitzpatrick had arranged to take the ponies to the practice grounds to-morrow, but they will now be shipped before Thursday or Friday, which will give him ten days to complete all details for the first practice game.

GOULD AND HUHN WIN.

American Team Defeats Lytton and Covey at Court Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., March 29.—In an exhibition match in doubles at court tennis at the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club to-day, Jay Gould, champion of the world, and W. H. T. Huhn of Philadelphia won from George F. Covey, ex-champion, and Hon. Neville Lytton, amateur champion of England, three sets to one by score of 2—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3.

Some exciting play was witnessed by a big crowd of society spectators. Gould and Huhn outplayed the Englishmen at every stage. Gould's accuracy from all angles of the court was marvelous, returning some seemingly impossible shots.

The English pair won the toss and Covey served. The first game went to deuce three times before the Britishers won. The second game was very fast, and Gould's shots to the corners were perfect, winning the game before the Englishmen could get a point. Lytton and Covey won the next two games easily, and the fifth went to the Americans. After some brilliant play on the part of the foreigners they forged ahead during the next three games and won the set.

It was all-American after the first set, the Englishmen being outclassed, Huhn playing some marvelous shots, and Gould seeming invincible. The score:

FIRST SET.

Gould and Huhn	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2
Covey and Lytton	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	—6

SECOND SET.

Gould and Huhn	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	—6
Covey and Lytton	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	—4

THIRD SET.

Gould and Huhn	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	—6
Covey and Lytton	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	—4

FOURTH SET.

Gould and Huhn	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	—6
Covey and Lytton	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—3

Referees—Messrs. P. Lorillard, Jr., and Robert D. Wren.

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Look at your watch when you give your order. Note the quickness with which you are served. Compare it with the service in other restaurants.

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Roast Sugar-cured Virginia Ham with Spinach, 25c.

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Supper also served at the Hudson Terminal Building, on the Concourse, and at Broadway, S. E. corner 33d Street.

Good cigars; no liquors.

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36 Beaver Street (cor. Broad)
90 Beaver Street (cor. Pearl)
69 Pine Street
45 John Street

Hudson Terminal District
Hudson Terminal Bldg., on the Concourse
55 Dey Street
95 Liberty Street

Post Office District
11 Murray Street

New York Life and Old Dry Goods District
354 Broadway
78 Walker Street
625 Broadway
740 Broadway (cor. Astor Place)

Madison Square and Fourth Avenue District
222 Fourth Av. (18th St.)
928 Broadway
26th Street (Broadway to 5th Av.)

Herald Square District
B'way, (S. E. cor. 33d St.)

Grand Central District
5 West 35th Street
103 Park Avenue (cor. 41st Street)

ALL-STAR BOXING SHOWS.

Many Boxers of Prominence to Appear at Local Clubs This Week.

All-star boxing shows at several New York clubs make up the programme for the coming week. The week's schedule contains no one bout or show which stands out prominently above all the others, but many boxers of class are on the card and some close matches seem probable. It will be an off week for the amateurs, but they will have plenty to do the following week, when the New York State championships are to be decided in a tournament lasting three nights at the City Athletic Club.

The National Sporting Club offers three promising bouts at its weekly show to-night. The main event will bring together Frankie Burns of Jersey City, one of the best bantamweights in the East, and Gene Gannon of Milwaukee, who comes to New York with the reputation of having won consistently in the Middle West. Mike Mazie of Staten Island and Johnny Bedell of Perth Amboy will come together in the ten-round semi-final, and Young Drummy of Jersey City will oppose Young Cardell of Newark in the opener.

At the Empire A. C. Friday night three ten-round bouts will make up the card. In the feature event Young Brown of the east side and Benny Leonard, one of the most promising young lightweights of the city, will do the honors. Bert Fagin and Johnny Wilson will come together in another ten-round bout, and Packey Hommey will mix with Knockout Brown.

Four ten-round bouts are scheduled for Wednesday night at the Olympic A. C. of Harlem. The card arranged is as follows: Battling Levinsky vs. Salina Jack Burns, Willie Beecher vs. Marty Brown, Young Brown vs. Eddie Shevlin, and Danny Ridge vs. Young Fulton.

At the Olympic A. C. to-night Jimmy Coffey of Harlem and Johnny Harvey will be the headliners, with another ten-round event and several four-round bouts preceding the feature contest. Fighting Joe Hyland and Willie Schaefer will box in the main bout at the Military A. A. of Brooklyn to-night.

To-morrow night at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn Phil Bloom and Eddie Wallace will be the headliners. Frankie Callahan and Harry Condon, Brooklyn lightweights, will head the card at the Vanderbilt A. C. of Brooklyn Wednesday night.

The New Polo A. A. of Harlem will put on its weekly show Thursday night, but the full card has not yet been arranged. Friday night at the East New York A. C. Al McCoy and Tommy Teague, Brooklyn middleweights, will be the contenders in the main event.

Tom McMahon, the Pittsburgh lightheavyweight, will oppose George Rodel at the Irving A. C. of Brooklyn Saturday night. The usual week-end shows will also be held at the Fairmont, Sharkey, and Atlantic Garden Clubs of New York, the Broadway Sporting Club, Dexter Park and Vanderbilt Clubs of Brooklyn, the Queensboro A. C. of Long Island City, and the West Brighton A. C. of Staten Island.

GOLFER OUIMET SAILS.

American Open Champion to Play in England and France.

BOSTON, March 29.—Francis Ouimet, the youthful holder of the national open golf championship, sailed to-day on the steamer Lapland to match his skill with the best of the European golfers over the famous courses of the British Isles and France. On his twenty-first birthday the conqueror of the famous British professionals, Vardon and Ray, will be getting in trim for the British amateur championship tournament over the Sandwich course, on May 18 and 22.

The first competition in which Ouimet will engage will be for the historic St. George's Champion Grand Challenge Cup at Sandwich, May 14 and 15, the player making the best scratch aggregate score of two rounds winning a silver model of the trophy.

Immediately after engaging in the British amateur championship, Ouim

DUTY-FREE IMPORTS SHOW STRIKING GAIN

Four Months of New Tariff Expand Them at the Expense of Dutiable Products.

INSTANT EFFECT ON WOOLS

Clothing Wool Jumps to $4,714,478 in Two Months, Compared with $2,207,641 Under Payne Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Some remarkable facts are disclosed by a close study of the imports under the new Underwood tariff law, so far as they have been compiled by the Department of Commerce. The new customs act will pass its first half year of operation next Saturday, April 4. Detailed figures are now available only for the first third of a year under the new rates, which went into effect on Oct. 4 last, covering the period from that date to Feb. 1.

During October, November, December, and January there was a net falling off in imports of $28,140,516. The total imports for that period were valued at $620,101,250, compared with $648,241,766 in the corresponding months of the preceding year.

Much has been said about the falling off in imports, but the true significance of the decrease cannot be understood without a careful analysis of the figures. The decrease in the value of imports upon which duties were levied was $40,582,241 for the four months. But those admitted free of duty—and the Underwood bill transferred many articles to the free list—showed an increase of $12,441,725, and this, when merged into the decrease in dutiable imports, left a net decrease of $12,441,725.

The value of imports upon which duties were paid was $234,794,690, compared with $275,376,040 during the corresponding months of the previous year. The articles on the free list were imported to the extent of $385,306,551, compared with $372,864,826 during the previous corresponding period.

While there has been a decrease in imports, the importation of articles on the free list increased at a rate which, if maintained for the first full year of the operation of the new tariff, would mean an increase of $37,000,000 in duty free imports under the Underwood bill.

There were increases in all classifications under the free list, except crude materials. Fertilizers increased by nearly $2,500,000; gunny bagging also and unbleached burlaps slightly.

Fresh fish, another article transferred to the free list, show marked increases. The same is true of cured codfish, cured herring, and cured mackerel. Iron ore was also made duty free, but the change in importations has not been striking. Leather and sole belting show striking expansions. On the other hand, boots and shoes, free under the Underwood act, show smaller importations than in the previous corresponding months. News print paper importations trebled in value.

Jump in Wool Imports.

The reduced rates on woolen dress goods did not become effective until Jan. 1, but during the first month of the Underwood law the importations of these goods were valued at $1,217,981, as compared with $345,402 under the Payne rates in January, 1913. During the whole of 1913, under the Payne rates, imports of woolen goods amounted to only $3,875,086. At the rate at which these goods were entered during January, the importations, if maintained for the entire year, would be valued at $14,400,000, or nearly four times the value of the woolen dress goods imported under the Payne rates during 1913. Woolen wearing apparel importations during January were double those brought in under the Payne rates in January, 1913, amounting to $213,003, as compared with $104,293.

One of the most striking increases under the new tariff is under the heading of Class 1 wool, better known to the trade as clothing wool. This was dutiable under the Payne law until Dec. 1, 1913, when wool went on the free list. Under the Payne rates the importations during October, 1913, were $353,134, and in November, $484,619. In December—the first month under the free list—clothing wool importations rose to $1,432,189, and in January, 1914, further jumped to $3,282,289. Thus the total value of clothing wool admitted without payment of duty in December and January—the only months for which the data are available—was $4,714,478.

The comparison between the values of clothing wool of Class 1 imported under the Payne and Underwood laws for the corresponding months of the two years is given officially as follows:

PAYNE LAW. (Dutiable.)		UNDERWOOD LAW. (Free.)	
Jan., 1913...	$1,569,547	Jan., 1914...	$3,282,289
Dec., 1912...	638,094	Dec., 1913...	1,432,189
	$2,207,641	Total free...	$4,714,478
Nov., 1912..	$398,226	UNDERWOOD LAW. (Dutiable.)	
Oct., 1912...	638,011	Nov., 1913..	$484,619
		Oct., 1913...	353,134

The significance of an expanded importation of clothing wool, valued at $4,714,478, during the first two months of the free list may be indicated better by the statement that during the seven-month period from July 1 to Nov. 30, under the old Payne rates, immediately preceding Dec. 1, the date when this wool went on the free list, the total value of clothing wool imported was only $1,759,154. This total was almost equaled by the importations during the single month of December under the new law, and was nearly doubled during January.

Class 2 wool, better known as combing wools, also showed an increase in imports after Dec. 1. The value of this wool imported free in December was $511,128, compared with $248,605 in December, 1912. Imports in January, 1914, were $496,092, compared with $385,848 in January, 1913. For the first two months under the free list combing wools imported increased to $1,007,216, while for the five months immediately preceding, from July 1 to Nov. 30, the value imported under Payne rates was $1,049,844.

Effect on Carpet Wools.

The transfer of Class 3 wool, better known as carpet wools, to the free list on Dec. 1 also stimulated importations, but not to the extent that it did clothing wools. During December, 1913, carpet wools worth $2,845,123 were imported, compared with $1,697,502 in December, 1912, and in January, 1914, the imports were $1,337,561, compared with $1,580,776 in the previous January. The total value of carpet wools admitted free from Dec. 1 to Jan. 31 was $3,682,684, compared with carpet wools worth $3,278,278 under the Payne rates in the corresponding previous period. The imports of carpet wool for the five months before Dec. 1, under the Payne rates, were worth $4,294,278.

For all three classes of wool—clothing, combing, and carpet—the total value of imports from Dec. 1 to Jan. 31 was $9,404,377. This was for only two months, and if maintained would mean an aggregate importation value at approximately $56,000,000 for the first year of the Underwood law. The value of all clothing, combing, and carpet wools admitted under the last five months of the Payne rates, from July 1 to Nov. 30, was $7,093,842. During December, 1913, and January, 1914, the first two months of the free list for wools, the quantities of these products admitted aggregated 45,509,731 pounds. During the preceding seven months, when duties were collected, 38,094,480 pounds were imported.

For the seven months preceding Dec. 1 no clothing wools were imported from Belgium. But in the first two months following clothing wools worth $17,904 were imported from that country. During December, 1913, and January, 1914, clothing wools worth $1,052,854 were imported from the United Kingdom, a marked increase over an importation of $373,884 during the corresponding months a year before. As compared with the year previous clothing wool importations from Argentina decreased, the quantity imported during December and January having been worth $1,353,208.

There were notable increases in clothing wool importations from Uruguay and Australia. From Uruguay no clothing wool came last October. In November a quantity worth $1,488 was admitted under the Payne rates. But when the Underwood free list went into effect on Dec. 1 Uruguay clothing wool was imported in that month worth $43,610, and in January, 1914, $280,006 worth was admitted. This made the total value of clothing wool from Uruguay admitted under the free list $323,616, compared with $107,793 in the corresponding two months under Payne rates a year before. So with clothing wool coming from Australia. Its value was $21,995 in October last, $15,400 in November, when Payne rates were still collectible, but during December, the first month of the free list, Australian clothing wool importations increased to $242,493, and in January they jumped to $862,713. This made the total value of the first two months' imports from Australia $1,105,206, compared with $246,202 under Payne rates during the corresponding two months the year before.

Character of Increase.

The extent of the increase in imports on the Underwood free list, with the exception of crude materials, for October, November, December, and January, is shown in the following comparative table:

Imports Free of Duty.	Payne Law, 1912-13.	Underwood Law, 1913-14.
Crude materials for use in mfg....	$185,818,819	$171,902,631
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	69,532,395	79,328,563
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	5,401,478	12,422,466
Manufactures for further use in mfg...	63,610,140	68,602,183
Manufactures ready for consumption ...	44,447,829	48,925,086
Miscellaneous	4,054,165	4,125,617
Total free of duty..	$372,864,826	$385,306,551

This table shows that crude materials alone decreased under the free list. That decrease amounted to $13,916,188, but is overbalanced by an increase of $9,796,168 in imports of foodstuffs in crude condition, $7,020,988 in foodstuffs partly manufactured, $4,992,048 in manufactures for further use, $4,477,257 in manufactures ready for consumption, and an increase of $71,452 in miscellaneous free list articles. Thus the total increase in the free list was $26,357,913, and when the decrease of $13,916,188 in crude materials is subtracted, the net increase for articles on the free list was $12,441,725.

CHILD WELFARE CONGRESS.

Leaders of World-Wide Movement Soon to Meet in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Leaders in the movement for a better child life from nearly all parts of the world will assemble in Washington on April 22 to attend a five-day session of the Third International Congress on the Welfare of the Child. It will be held under the auspices of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent Teacher Associations.

Besides the business meetings there will be open lectures and discussions on all subjects relating to the spiritual, mental and physical welfare of the child.

THE SHIP-OWNERS' STORY OF THE

PANAMA TOLLS

The Annalist, published to-day, presents interviews with leading steamship owners which give an entirely new point of view to the Panama Canal tolls' controversy. This is one of several articles of immediate interest. The Annalist is the leading weekly journal of finance and economics. All newsstands, 10c. By the year, $4.

THE ANNALIST

Times Square, New York

Telephone: Bryant 1000

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—During the last twenty-four hours there were rains in Southern New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the Great Central Valleys, and the Lake region. Temperatures have risen somewhat in the Ohio Valley, they have fallen in Virginia and the Carolinas. Temperature changes elsewhere were unimportant. The indications are that the weather will be unsettled over much of the country Monday and Tuesday, with rain in the Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and the Lake region. Temperature will rise Monday in the Middle Atlantic States and Tuesday in New England. The pressure is low off the Middle Atlantic Coast and it is high over the Atlantic States.

Storm warnings are displayed on the New England Coast from Gloucester, Mass., to Bridgeport, Conn.

FORECAST TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Cloudy, with probably rain Monday and Tuesday; moderate, variable winds.

Northern New England—Rain or snow and somewhat warmer Monday; Tuesday, rain; moderate east winds.

Eastern New York—Cloudy, with probably rains Monday and Tuesday; moderate to brisk east winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey—Cloudy, and probably rain Monday and Tuesday; somewhat warmer on Monday; moderate variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	32	35	4 P. M.	40	41
6 A. M.	33	39	6 P. M.	39	39
9 A. M.	38	37	9 P. M.	40	37
12 M.	42	41	12 P. M.	41	36

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 39; for the corresponding date last year it was 38; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 42.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 37; at 8 P. M. it was 38. Maximum temperature, 42 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 36 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 84 per cent. at 8 A. M., 77 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30-35 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30-31 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:50—78 Greenwich St, Hoppal & Potash	$2,500
1:45—221 Bleecker St, Feoria Wine Co.	Slight
2:30—557 10 Av, Taylor Estate.....	$50
3:30—310 W 44 St, A. K. Seigrist.....	Slight
7:15—123 E. 52d St, St. Zeits Home..	Slight
9:10—217 Bowery, L. Dichasa.....	Slight
10:46—147 St & Broadway, not given..	Slight
P. M.	
12:10—241 W. 59 St, J. De Suza.....	Slight
1:00—2,508 7 Av, W. Lieber.....	Slight
2:10—1,455 5 Av, B. Bernstein.....	Slight
3:10—198 E. Houston St, L. Garfinkle.	Slight
3:30—80 Attorney St, D. Wexler.....	Slight
4:32—1,359 Boston Rd, J. Young.....	$2,000
6:30—1,116 Woodycrest Av, E. Romish.	Slight
7:50—Sewark Park, City of New York.	Slight
7:50—Storehouse, Seward Park.....	Slight
8:40—290 3d Av.; M. Deogo.....	Slight

CIVIL NIGHT COURT NEXT.

City Will Have One if Mayor and Governor Sign the Bill.

A new night court with civil jurisdiction only has been authorized by the Legislature for the adjustment of wage questions affecting employer and employe in amounts not exceeding $50, and the first court will be opened in Manhattan if Mayor Mitchel approves and Gov. Glynn signs the bill creating it. It will be the "poor man's court" in a strict sense, for men and women having claims for unpaid wages or questions of dispute relating to employment or dismissal may obtain free summonses upon making affidavit that they are not possessed of means exceeding $100. They may also plead their cases in person if unable to hire a lawyer.

The court will be open from 7:30 to 11 P. M. every night except Sunday. A Justice, clerk, and attendant from the present district Municipal Courts will be designated in rotation by the Board of Municipal Justices to serve in the new court. One of the Municipal Court rooms will be used, probably the Second District Court House, at Madison and Clinton Streets.

"There are about 500 weekly wage cases of one sort or another in the Municipal Courts," said Assemblyman Solomon Sufrin, who presented the Civil Night Court bill to the Legislature, "and the removal of these will so reduce the business there that the men necessary to operate the new court can be spared for the work."

This bill, which was unanimously passed by the Assembly and Senate on Thursday, permits the establishment of a civil night court in each city of the first class with the approval of the Mayor. It is expected to reach Mayor Mitchel to-day or to-morrow.

COFFINMAKERS TALK STRIKE

"Can't Get Living Wages," Is Plaint of Men About to Vote.

According to the organizers of the Coffin Makers' Union, which was recently formed, the coffin-making trade probably will be the next to suffer in the struggle between capital and labor. Samuel Seidel, organizer of the union, said yesterday that a referendum vote has been ordered on the question of a general strike to enforce demands for higher wages and better working conditions for 3,000 coffin makers in the city.

Every one would admit that the making of coffins was not a cheerful trade, Seidel said, but it was rendered still more depressing by the inadequate wages the coffin makers were receiving.

"We work for the dead," said Seidel, "and we can't get living wages. We believe in giving the dead imposing funerals if their relatives so wish, but the men who do the work of preparing the coffins should be decently paid."

BUSTANOBY WAITERS QUIT.

Strike Follows Charges of Theft Made by Proprietors.

Twenty waiters, the entire force at Bustanoby's Restaurant at Sixtieth Street and Broadway, went out on strike last night. The restaurant was crowded with diners, and for a short time there was a small amount of confusion. Waiters from the other Bustanoby Restaurant were rushed to the place in taxicabs, and fifteen minutes after the walkout service went on as before.

The Bustanobys said that the strike saved them from having to discharge the waiters. They said that soon after taking charge of the restaurant they became convinced that practically one-half of the money taken in was being diverted to the waiters' pockets. The waiters were searched on Saturday night, they said, and it was this that led to the walkout last night.

The Bustanobys added that warrants would be sworn out to-day for a number of the waiters on charges of larceny.

TRAFFIC IN SOLDIER CLAIMS.

Kansan Charged with Dealing in Veterans' Land Rights.

DENVER, March 29.—James F. Bellew, a veteran of the civil war, was arrested here last night by the United States Marshal on a warrant charging conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with a land scheme.

The indictment sets forth that Bellew and two associates, known as the Colorado Land Company of Wichita, Kansas, induced old soldiers and widows of war veterans to file soldiers' declaratory statements on the land in Baca County, Colorado, and that he and his associates then purchased relinquishments on the property for sums ranging from $10 to $65.

SEEK HEIR TO $365,000.

Father Leaves Fortune to Dalrymple, Missing for Seven Years.

KANE, Penn., March 29.—A fortune of $365,000 awaits Keith Dalrymple, aged 28, of Port Allegany, who disappeared from home seven years ago. Relatives have started a countrywide search for the young man. Nothing has been heard of him since he disappeared.

The fortune was left to him by his father, an oil operator, who died recently.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:50 | Sun sets..6:21 | Moon sets..10:35

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:25	10:00	3:49	3:32
Governors Island..	9:44	10:13	4:13	3:56
Hell Gate	11:34	12:03	5:38	5:31

Arrived—Sunday, March 29.

SS Provence, Havre, March 21.
SS Philadelphia, Southampton, March 21.
SS Pennsylvania, Hamburg, March 14.
SS Adriatic, Naples, March 18.
SS Caribbean, Bermuda, March 28.
SS Vasari, Barbados, March 22.
SS Plutarch, Trinidad, March 20.
SS Prins Willem I., Haiti, March 23.
SS Highland Heather, Barbados, March 21.
SS King John, Jucaro, March 7.
SS Uller, Calbarien, March 16.
SS Magdalene, Fowey, March 5.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, March 26.
SS Texan, Philadelphia, March 16.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Colorado	Hull	Mar. 11
Bayamon	San Juan	Mar. 26
Vigilancia	Santiago	Mar. 24
Bermudian	Bermuda	Mar. 28
Caroline	San Juan	Mar. 25
Suriname	Puerto Barrios	Mar. 23
Virginia	Inagua	Mar. 25
Comus	New Orleans	Mar. 26
El Occidente	Galveston	Mar. 24

DUE TO-MORROW.

Kaiser Wilhelm II	Bremen	Mar. 24
Ramestonia	London	Mar. 21
Regina d'Italia	Naples	Mar. 17
Noordam	Rotterdam	Mar. 21
Leda	Hamburg	Mar. 15
Wilkommen	Shields	Mar. 21
Aaxot	Penarth	Mar. 14
Concho	Galveston	Mar. 25
Yumuri	Manzanillo	Mar. 24
Progreso	Curacao	Mar. 23

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Laconia	Gibraltar	Mar. 23
San Giovanni	Naples	Mar. 19
Tyranium	Rotterdam	Mar. 24
Seydlitz	Bremen	Mar. 21
Vaderland	Antwerp	Mar. 21
Koenig Albert	Palermo	Mar. 21
Tenadores	Kingston	Mar. 28
Saratoga	Havana	Mar. 26
Alliance	Colon	Mar. 26
Prinz Sigismund	Kingston	Mar. 26
Apache	Jacksonville	Mar. 27
San Juan	Guanica	Mar. 24
Comal	Mobile	Mar. 24
El Sol	Galveston	Mar. 26

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ella, Turks Island	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Indiana Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Lusitania, Liverpool	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
*Kaiser W. der Grosse, Bremen	———	1:00 A.M.
Vellore, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Matura, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hestone, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Paprina, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	———	10:00 A.M.
Venezia, Naples	———	3:00 P.M.
Cesr, Libau	———	2:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

*Mails close 9 P. M. Monday.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Provence, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Belvedere, Trieste	———	2:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MARCH 29.

SS Caledonia, Glasgow to New York, was 660 miles E. at 12:30 A. M.; due 31st, forenoon. Anchor Line.
SS Vaderland, Antwerp to New York, was 1,000 miles E. at 10:40 A. M.; due April 1, forenoon. Red Star Line.
SS Santa Rosalia, Loango to New York, was 1,808 miles E. at 7 P. M.
SS Iroquois, London to New York, was 1,116 miles E. at 8 A. M.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Mexico, Vera Cruz to New York, was 172 miles W. of Havana at 7 P. M.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 107 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 27 miles N. of Nassau at 7 P. M.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 14 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Tenadores, Linon to New York, was 906 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Comal, Mobile to New York, was 660 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 593 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Sabine, Brunswick to New York, was 295 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda to New York, was 140 miles S. E. of Ambrose Lightship at 8 P. M.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 190 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 8 A. M.
SS Radiant, Port Arthur to New York, was 78 miles S. of Jupiter at 8 A. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 215 miles S. at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 125 miles S. at noon.
SS Obidense, Kingston to New York, was 175 miles S. at noon.
SS Camus, New Orleans to New York, was 261 miles S. at noon.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah to New York, was 45 miles N. of Frying Pan at noon.
SS Vigilancia, Guantanamo to New York, was 226 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Alliance, Cristobal to New York, was 1,371 miles S. at 7 P. M. 28th.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 11 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

BROW HEAD, IRELAND.

SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie, New York for Bremen, was 250 miles S. W. at 10:30 A. M.; due Plymouth 30th, early morning. North German Lloyd.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, at Plymouth, March 26.
SS Columbia, at Moville, March 29.
SS Caronia, at Naples, March 29.

Sailed.

SS George Washington, from Southampton, March 29.
SS Cameronia, from Moville, March 28.
SS Narragansett, from London, March 29.

Passed.

SS Minneapolis, New York for London, passed Lizard.
SS Zeeland, New York for Antwerp, passed Brow Head.
SS Manhattan, New York for Antwerp, passed Brow Head.
SS Oceana, New York for Southampton, passed Lizard.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. April 2, SS Philadelphia.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M. March 30, SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse; at 5 P. M. April 1, SS Barbarossa, and at 5 P. M. April 6, SS Kaiser Wilhelm II.
France—Close at 5 P. M. April 2, SS Philadelphia.
Austria—Close at 11:30 A. M. April 1, SS Belvedere.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. April 3, SS Vaderland.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. April 11, SS Laconia.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. March 30, SS Nieuw Amsterdam, and at 6 P. M. April 6, SS Noordam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. April 2, SS Oscar II.
Norway—Close at 11:30 A. M. April 2, SS Oscar II.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. April 3, SS Europa, and at 5 P. M. April 6, SS Regina d'Italia.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii (and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea, and China,) via San Francisco—Korea ..... Mar. 30
Guam and Philippines (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport..... April 1
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Ajax ..... April 1
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Siberia ..... April 2
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Aki Maru ..... April 2
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... April 3

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, March 5; Hongkong, March 6; Shanghai, March 7, and Yokohama, March 14—which arrived per steamer Japan, were dispatched east from Seattle on March 26, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, March 31.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

INSTRUCTION.

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Via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton.
FIRST CLASS ONLY.

*Philippic, Apr. 3, 10 AM | *New York ..April 24
Oceanic ..April 11, 4pm | Olympic ..May 2
*American Line Sailing Pier 45.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool (noon)
Adriatic ..April 2 | Lapland ..April 16
Baltic ..April 9 | Cedric ..April 23
Boston—Mediterranean—Italy.
Cretic ..April 2 | Canopic ..April 25

American 23d Street Pier 62, N.R., 10 A.M.
Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.
ONE CLASS CABIN (II.) SERVICE, $53 UP.
PHILADELPHIA...Apr. 3 | ST. PAUL...April 17
ST. LOUIS...April 10 | NEW YORK..April 24

Atlantic Transport
New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N. R., 19th St.
Minnetonka, Apr. 4, 12:30 PM | Minneapolis, May 2
Minnewaska, Ap. 11, 10:30 AM | Minnewaska, May 9

Red Star Pier 61, N.R., 10 A.M. 21st Street
N. Y.—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
VADERLAND...Apr. 4 | FINLAND...Apr. 18
KROONLAND...Apr. 11 | *LAPLAND...April 25
*Lapland calls at Plymouth, omits Dover.
PASSENGER OFFICE, 9 B'WAY, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
London—Paris—Bremen
*Kr. Wm. der Grosse..Mar. 31
Barbarossa ..April 2
*Kaiser Wilhelm II.....April 7
Seydlitz ..April 9
*Kronprinz Wilhelm...April 14
*George Washington...April 16
*Sails at 1 A. M.—Carries no (I) or (II) cabin—†Carries (II) and (III) cabin — ‡Carries one cabin (II.)
‖Bremen direct.
Baltimore-Bremen direct. One cabin (II) Wednesdays.

THE MEDITERRANEAN
Koenig Albert.....Apr. 11
Berlin .....Apr. 25
The North German Lloyd landed more passengers First Cabin, Second Cabin and Steerage in the port of New York during 1913 than any other line, repeating its marvellous record of 1912.

Through rates from Egypt, India New York to FAR EAST and South America Via Europe.
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Sealed bids, accompanied by 10% of the amount of the bid, must be submitted at the office of the undersigned on or before noon of April 13th, 1914.
The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids.
FRANCIS HILBERT, Assignee.
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(919 feet—52,000 Tons)
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and regularly thereafter.
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(950 feet—58,000 Tons)
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LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG
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‡Pennsylvania...April 2, 3 P. M.
Kais'p Aug. Vic. April 9, 9 A. M.
Pres. Lincoln..April 11, 12 noon
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Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Steamers leave from B'klyn Pier.
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Cleveland..... April 30, 10 A. M.
Bluecher..... May 9, 10 A. M.

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Of all the matters which were discussed in financial circles last week the one which stood out most prominently at its close was the plight which the railroads find themselves in as a result of diminished gross earnings and of expenses which tend to rise in the face of declining receipts. There could be but one outcome of this two-fold pressure upon the railways, and that outcome is only too plainly revealed in the news which came to hand last week that the railways were laying off a great many thousands of men. The discharge of employes was begun some months ago, but it was last week that the more drastic retrenchment orders were put into effect. But it so happened that all such news strengthened the belief that the rate increase which the railroads have been seeking would be granted them. Thus an antidote was afforded, and the announcement of retrenchment had less effect upon the stock market than it probably would have exerted had it not been for the view that retrenchment would mark the turning point in the fortunes of the railways. The matter cannot quite so lightly be dismissed, however, for the rate increase, particularly if it is granted only a month hence, can hardly of itself cure all of the conditions which are responsible for declining railroad revenues and enforced economies. These are by no means the result exclusively of the fact that up to this time the railways have been deprived of the rate increase which they started out to obtain last year. That has doubtless contributed to the adverse conditions, but other important factors have entered into them.

This fact, so far from diminishing the potency of the argument in favor of the rate advance, increases it, for that is one definite thing which can be done to help the situation, and it is incumbent upon all to lend aid in preventing so far as possible any further retrenchment by the railways, which inevitably would be reflected in all of the important industries of the country. Already the programme which the railroads have been forced to follow has found reflection in the steel trade, the news from which last week indicated clearly the ill-effects of the absence of any large-scale buying by the country's transportation lines. This is a season in which expanding trade is normally to be expected, and the absence of such a tendency at this time is, therefore, all the more significant. For the last two or three weeks bank clearings have shown increases compared with those of a year ago, and despite the falling off in new orders there has been but little decrease in the output at the steel mills. This necessitated their drawing on their reserves in the shape of orders already on their books, and it is generally recognized that new business must soon run to larger volume if a decline in steel output is to be avoided.

It might be said that the railroads, until they were finally forced to bring their expenses into some reasonable relationship to their revenues, had also been drawing on their reserves. They had become overmanned as a result of decreasing traffic, and as gross earnings continued to decline, there was no alternative but to lay off as many men as could be spared. How necessary that course was is made pretty clear by the reports of railroad earnings for February, which have already come to hand, and will probably be made still plainer by the reports of other lines for that month. Preliminary estimates show that the Pennsylvania out of its February gross earnings saved only about 10 per cent. for net. Gross earnings fell off more rapidly than it was possible to cut down expenses in any other way than that to which the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, and other roads have at last resorted.

The conditions which these facts suggest must be taken account of in gauging the business situation and its relations to the financial situation, but there are certain points which can very reasonably be emphasized as offsetting considerations. The railroads have been handicapped in their financing by the fact that expenses were crowding too closely upon revenues. Economies such as the railroads are now resorting to will no doubt serve to increase net earnings in relation to gross receipts. To the extent to which that increases the available surplus it will facilitate the borrowing for improvement and development work which unquestionably is called for by any broad-gauge view of the future, and which in due course will be undertaken when the means to undertake it are placed at the disposal of the railways. An increase in rates would have even more influence in this direction, and it is most unfortunate that the favorable decision which nearly every one seems to expect from the Commerce Commission is not likely to be rendered for two or three months to come.

The railroads cannot, it is believed, complete the presentation of their testimony to-day or to-morrow, and they will have to avail themselves of the three days late in April which have been assigned by the Commerce Commission for further hearing of the railroads' argument. After that there will be the summing up and the taking of the case under advisement for the preparation of the commission's decision. The railroads are not counting on a decision earlier than June 15. If earnings meanwhile were mounting this delay would be less material. As it is it places an additional obstacle in the way of the transportation industry, which cannot suffer without the country suffering with it. The plain fact of the matter is that the retrenchment to which the railroads have been forced means that they are giving the public less service and are doing so because the public directly or indirectly has refused to pay the cost of greater service. Proof is being afforded that the railroads would not, and, indeed, could not, indefinitely maintain full service in the face of decreasing net earnings.

Some causes of trade reaction are beyond human control; others are not. For such share of the present slackness in business as is due to the excessive expenses of the railways those are responsible who have insisted upon adding constantly to the burdens imposed upon the railroads. The cure is readily available if the people insist strongly enough upon its being applied. Full-crew laws, and other similar legislation and regulations, which add to the cost without adding to the efficiency of railway service, should be repealed, and the railways again put in a position to supply their full quota to business prosperity.

The stock market last week reflected uncertainty rather than any very clearly defined view of the future. There was indisposition to accept much of the current trade and railway news as indicative of anything more than a temporary condition, and this so lessened the force of adverse news that prices dragged rather than broke. Trading became extremely dull, and there was even less public participation than in the recent past. Money showed tendency toward increased ease; the investment demand, particularly for municipal issues, was good, and there was little outside pressure upon the stock market. The London market proceeded calmly despite the stirring political events in England. The Panama tolls discussion in Congress was watched with interest, and it was felt that some important results upon financial sentiment might be exerted by the outcome of the contest over this question, but it was a neutral factor so far as last week's stock market went. The announcement at the outset of the week of an agreement between the Department of Justice and the New Haven was received with satisfaction, and was regarded as paving the way to the successful formulation of plans for the financing which that road has to do. The reduction in the Panhandle dividends was looked upon as an echo of last year's flood losses rather than as a reflection of the more general influences bearing upon the railroad situation, and the force of this news was, therefore, diminished.

Important legislation bearing on financial matters was passed in the closing days of the New York State Legislature's regular session, the most important of these measures, of course, being the Van Tuyl bill, revising the banking laws of this State. If last week's expectations are borne out announcement will be made this week of the division of the country into districts for the purpose of establishing the Federal Reserve Bank system. In this connection more earnest thought was being given to the probable make-up of the Federal Reserve Board. The setting up of the new system is proceeding slowly, but this should not obscure the importance of the fact that the foundation is being laid for a change in the country's banking methods, which may reasonably be counted upon to give increased virility to future periods of prosperity and to lessen the hardships of periods of reaction.

BERLIN PRICES STILL SAG.

American Issues Help Depression, Unencouraged by Easier Money.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 29.—The market had a quiet and uneventful week, with a downward tendency prevailing. Both home and foreign sources failed to supply stimulating factors, outside of the helpful influence of the greater ease in the German money market.

The weakness in Wall Street and the further reaction in the American iron market caused American stocks to lose ground. The German iron issues had a bad week, the home reports as well as those from the United States weighing heavily on prices, which were also influenced by troubles of the coal syndicate and the increasing restrictions of coal production. Steamship issues closed considerably lower, except the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd, which advanced moderately.

The one good feature of the week was the strength of German loans. The position of the Reichsbank has grown so strong that financial circles have begun to discuss the probability of a reduction in the bank rate next month.

Germany has been receiving moderate amounts of gold, but these will probably cease now, owing to the rising tendency in foreign exchange, for which a strong demand has arisen since money cheapened this week. It is thought here that London will shift the brunt of Argentina's demands for gold to New York.

NEW LAW AFFECTS BOURSE.

Increased Securities Tax Depresses —Rentes Fall—Americans Weak.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 29.—The Bourse's customary indecision notwithstanding, losses of the week were small, considering the seriousness of the new law increasing all taxes on incomes from securities.

Favorable factors encouraged an attempt to bring about a general rise in the market. Brazilians and Russian industrials, however, did not respond. Tuesday's optimism in London and New York was disregarded because St. Petersburg betraying serious apprehensions regarding its industrial and banking departments. On Wednesday and Thursday the market again improved in tone, but weakness once more developed on Friday.

The Bourse closed weak, with much discussion of the probable results of the month-end settlement and the new fiscal restrictions. Though the Russian bank rate was reduced one-half of 1 per cent., Russian funds did not rally. The week's most noteworthy movements were the depression of rentes.

American securities were weak in spite of supporting purchases in considerable volume. Money was plentiful. Discounts were unchanged.

POLITICS HALTS LONDON.

Markets Almost Idle Because of Uncertain Outlook—Money Easy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 29.—The possibility of a general election keeps the markets almost idle. Mexican issues have behaved better on the reported victory of the Huerta forces at Torreon, and Brazilian securities have been helped by the reported completion of arrangements in Paris for a large Government loan and the consequent rise in exchange.

Yesterday's markets were rather steadier. The improvement in prices was directly due to the closing out last week of bear accounts. A big issue for Queensland is looked for, and official announcement has been made of the £10,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds for the Greek Government at 92.

American stocks have been affected adversely by the reduction in Pan Handle's dividends. Canadian Pacific has been in little demand, owing to unconfirmed rumors of another debenture issue by that road.

The money market is passing through the end of the Government fiscal year with exceptional ease, and there are clear signs of an abundance of funds in April, which has resulted in a fall in the discount rate to 1 13-16 per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	On Call.	Renewal Rate.	60 Days.	90 Days.	Six Mos.
Mar. 23	1¼@2	1¾	2¾@3	3 @3¼	3¼@3½
Mar. 24	1¼@2	1¾	2¾@3	3 @3¼	3¼@3½
Mar. 25	1¼@2	1¾	2¾@3	3 @3¼	3¼@3½
Mar. 26	1¼@2	1¾	2¾@3	3 @3¼	3¼@3½
Mar. 27	1¼@2	1¾	2½@3	3 @3¼	

Week's Range.—On call, 1¼@2; renewal rate, 1¾; 60 days, 2¾@3; 90 days, 2¾@3¼; six months, 3@3½.

Same Week Last Year.—On call, 3@5; renewal rate, 4¾; 60 days, 5@5¾; 90 days, 5@5¼; six months, 5.

Year to Date.—On call, 1¼@10; renewal rate, 2¼; 60 days, 2½@4¾; 90 days, 2¾@4¾; six months, 3@4¾.

Same Period Last Year.—On call, 2@7; renewal rate, 3; 60 days, 3¼@6½; 90 days, 3¾@6; six months, 4@6.

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATE.

	London—Short.	London—3 Months.	Berlin.	Paris.
Mar. 23	2	2 1-16@2⅛	3	2 11-16
Mar. 24	2	2 1-16	3¼	2⅝
Mar. 25	1 15-16	2 @2 1-16	3¼	2⅝
Mar. 26	1 15-16	2 @2 1-16	3¼	2⅝
Mar. 27	1 13-16	1⅞ @1 15-16	3	2⅝
Mar. 28	1 13-16	1⅞	3	2⅝

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	3	Jan. 29, 1914
Bank of France	3½	Jan. 29, 1914
Bank of Germany	4	Feb. 5, 1914
Bank of Belgium	4	Jan. 30, 1914
Bank of Austria	4½	Feb. 3, 1914
Bank of Italy	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Switzerland	4	Jan. 29, 1914
Bank of Russia	5½	Oct. 28, 1912
Bank of Spain	4½	Sep. 24, 1903
Bank of Portugal	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden	4½	Feb. 6, 1914
Bank of Norway	4½	Feb. 9, 1914
Bank of Denmark	5	Feb. 6, 1914
Bank of the Netherlands	3½	Mar. 23, 1914
Bank of Bengal	6	Mar. 19, 1914
Bank of Bombay	6	Jan. 15, 1914

STERLING EXCHANGE.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	60 Days. Close.	Cable. Close.
March 23	$4.8680	$4.8650	$4.8495	$4.8685
March 24	4.8650	4.8640	4.8645	4.8685
March 25	4.8645	4.8635	4.8635	4.8680
March 26	4.8630	4.8620	4.8625	4.8670
March 27	4.8625	4.8620	4.8620	4.8660
March 28	4.8620	4.8620	4.8620	4.8655
Week's Range—				
High	$4.8660		$4.8480	$4.8685
Low	4.8620		4.8475	4.8655
Same Week Last Year—				
High	4.8750		4.8325	4.8850
Low	4.87		4.8295	4.8785
Year's range to date—				
High	4.8695		4.8480	4.8720
Low	4.8585		4.82	4.8555
Same period last year—				
High	4.88		4.8375	4.8870
Low	4.8570		4.8155	4.8630

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
March 23	Par	*20c	Par	*30c
March 24	Par	*20c	*10c	*30c
March 25	Par	*25c	*15c	*30c
March 26	Par	*25c	*15c	*30c
March 27	Par	*25c	*20c	*30c
March 28	Par	*30c	*35c	*30c

*Premium.

EXCHANGE IN LONDON—GOLD.

	Paris.	Berlin.	Madrid.	Lisbon.
	F. C.	M. F.	Gold.	Prem.
March 23	25 21	20 44½	6.25	17.00
March 24	25 21	20 44½	6.15	17.00
March 25	25 20½	20 44	6.15	18.00
March 26	25 20	20 44	6.15	18.00
March 27	25 18½	20 44	6.10	18.00
March 28	25 17½	20 44¾	6.10	18.00

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON.

	Gold Bars.	American Eagles.	Bar Silver.
	s. d.	s. d.	d.
March 23	77 9	76 4½	26 13-16
March 24	77 9	76 4½	26 13-16
March 25	77 9	76 4½	26⅝
March 26	77 9	76 4½	26⅝
March 27	77 9	76 4½	26⅝
March 28	77 9	76 4½	26⅝

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consols.	French Rentes.	German Imp. 3s.	Russian 4s.
March 23	75 5-16	87f	77	88
March 24	75 11-16	86f 92½c	78	88
March 25	75 9-16	87f	78	88
March 26	75½	86f 82½c	78	88
March 27	75½	86f 65c	78	88
March 28	75⅝	86f 87½c	78	88

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 23	1.02¼	1.01⅝	98½	97⅞
March 24	1.02½	1.02⅛	98⅝	98
March 25	1.02	1.01⅞	97⅝	97½
March 26	1.01⅝	1.01⅝	97½	97½
March 27	1.01⅝	1.01⅝	97½	97½
March 28	1.01⅝	1.01⅝	97½	97½
Week's range	1.02½	1.01⅛	98⅝	97½

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
March 23	93⅞	93¼	89¼	88⅝	88⅝	88¼
March 24	94	93⅝	89½	89	88⅞	88⅝
March 25	93⅝	93¼	89	88⅝	88⅛	88⅛
March 26	93⅝	93¼	89⅛	89	88⅝	88⅛
March 27	93⅝	93	89⅛	88⅝	88⅜	88¼
March 28	93¼	93	88⅞	88⅝	88⅜	88¼
Week's range	94	93	89½	88⅝	89	88¼

CORN.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
March 23	70¼	69¾	70⅜	69¾	69¼	67½
March 24	70⅝	69¼	70½	69⅝	69⅝	68⅜
March 25	69⅝	69	69⅝	69⅜	68⅞	68½
March 26	69¼	68⅝	69¼	68⅝	69	68¼
March 27	68⅞	67⅞	69¼	68½	69	68¼
March 28	68⅝	68¼	69¼	69	69	68⅝
Week's range	70⅝	67⅞	70½	68½	69⅝	67½

OATS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
March 23	40⅝	40¼	40⅜	39⅝	38⅝	38¼
March 24	40½	40	40⅜	40⅛	38⅝	38⅜
March 25	40	39⅝	40⅛	40	38⅝	38⅜
March 26	39⅞	39⅝	40¼	39⅞	38⅝	38⅜
March 27	39⅝	39¼	40	39⅝	38⅜	38⅛
March 28	39⅝	39½	40¼	39⅝	38⅜	38⅞
Week's range	40½	39¼	40¾	39⅝	38⅝	37¾

Provisions.

LARD.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 23	10.82	10.72	11.02	10.95
March 24	10.80	10.77	11.00	10.97
March 25	10.77	10.72	10.95	10.92
March 26	10.72	10.57	10.90	10.75
March 27	10.60	10.52	10.77	10.70
March 28	10.60	10.57	10.80	10.75
Week's range	10.82	10.52	11.02	10.70

RIBS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 23	11.52	11.45	11.67	11.60
March 24	11.50	11.45	11.65	11.62
March 25	11.45	11.40	11.62	11.55
March 26	11.40	11.22	11.53	11.35
March 27	11.32	11.10	11.35	11.27
March 28	11.22	11.20	11.37	11.35
Week's range	11.52	11.10	11.67	11.27

PORK.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 23	21.65	21.57		
March 24	21.63	21.50	21.60	21.57
March 25	21.50	21.40	21.55	21.47
March 26	21.37	21.05	21.50	21.15
March 27	21.10	20.95	21.22	21.07
March 28	21.05	21.00	21.15	21.12
Week's range	21.65	20.95	21.60	21.07

COTTON.

	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Mar. 23	13.14	13.06	12 31	12.20	12.06	11.85
Mar. 24	13.10	13.01	12.30	12.20	11.99	11.93
Mar. 25	13.06	12.96	12.25	12.16	11.96	11.90
Mar. 26	12.95	12.88	12.16	12.08	11.93	11.87
Mar. 27	13 00	12.93	12.23	12.13	12.05	11.98
Mar. 28	13.02	12.97	12 25	12.19	12.05	12.01
Week's range	13.14	12.88	12.31	12.08	12.05	11.87

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Transactions in the leading securities on the Curb for the week ended Saturday, March 28:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
370	Am. D. Syn.	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
625	Am. S. G. Co.	28¼	24½	24½	..
1,400	B.-Am. Tob.	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	— ½
400	B.-A. T., new.	23¾	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
50	Brown Shoe.	50	50	50	..
200	Houston Oil.	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
310	Kelly S. Tire.	60	59	59	+ ½
500	M. of A., new.	5	5	5	+ ⅛
1,235	Max. Motors.	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ 1⅛
1,250	M. Mot. 1st pf.	34	33	33	— ½
425	M. Mot. 2d pf.	12½	11½	11½	— ½
1,000	*Mays Oil ...	21	20	21	..
1,000	Mont. Power.	49½	48	49½	+ 1¼
2,350	Pueb. S. & R.	2¾	2¼	2¾	..
26,000	Riker & Heg. Corp., new.	10¼	9⅜	9¼	+ ⅛
3,750	Savoy Oil ...	14½	12⅜	13⅝	— ⅜
600	T. Prod. pf.	83	82½	83	— 2½
2,600	U. C. S., w. i.	94	92½	92¾	— 1½
25	United Clg. St. pf.	114	114	114	..
200	U. S. Light & H., new	7	7	7	+ ⅛
50	U. S. Light & H. pf	37	37	37	..
12,100	Way. C. & G.	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅜

*Cents per share.

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

8,900	A.-A. O., new.	18¾	17⅛	17⅛	— 1
131	Atlantic Ref.	691	660	660	— 24
5	Borne-Scry'r	300	300	300	— 10
890	Buckeye P. L.	162	148	149	— 12
10	Ches. Mfg. Co.	670	670	670	..
35	Colonial Oil.	116	116	116	..
520	Contin'l Oil.	273	240	241	— 30
170	Crescent P. L.	59	57	57	— 2
75	Eureka P. L.	303	293	298	— 5
128	Galena S. Oil.	180	175	176	— 2
535	Indiana P. L.	147	142½	142	— 4
635	Nat. Transit.	44	41	41	— 2
140	N. Y. Transit.	309	290	295	— 5
430	Northern P. L.	128	118	118	— 7
2,125	Ohio Oil	192	186½	190	+ 2
625	Pierce Oil	106	93	100	— 5
795	Prairie O. & G.	600	522	530	— 57
60	Solar Refining.	375	360	360	— 12
490	S. Penn. Oil.	417	399	399	— 3
470	South. Pipe L.	283	235	255	— 14
20	S. W. P. P. L.	152	152	152	+ 2
2,400	S. O. of Cal.	361	336	339	— 12
305	S. O. of Ind.	551	513	515	— 27
8,525	S. O. of N. Y.	257	234	236	+ 1
2,600	S. O. of N. J.	435	416	422	— 2
209	S. O. of Ohio.	445	425	425	— 25
235	S. O. of Kan.	524	500	500	— 20
370	S. O. of Ky., new	293	275	275	— 20
10	Swan & F. Co.	230	230	230	+ 5
575	Union Tank L.	95	94	94	..
1,200	Vacuum Oil ..	255	238	241	— 11
125	Wash'n Oil...	54	47	53	+ 4

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
100	Manhat. T.	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	—1-16
4,800	Un. Pac. rts. ex.$3 C. div.	28⅝	27⅜	27½	— ⅜

MINING.

4,300	*Beaver Con.	33	31	31	..
700	*Big Four....	12	12	12	— 2
1,600	Boston Mon..	7¼	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
11,300	Braden Cop..	8½	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
7,600	Brit.-C. C....	1 9-16	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
2,200	Buffalo M...	1 7-16	1¼	1¼	—1-16
16,000	*Can. G.-S..	7	7	7	+ 1
4,705	*Caribou C..	71	69	70	+ 1
1,400	Con. Ari. Sm.	⅝	9-16	9-16	..
700	Con. Cop. M.	2 13-16	2⅝	2⅝	—3-16
500	Crown P. R.	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16	..
16,000	*Diam. F. D.	5	4½	5	+ ½
1,000	El Paso new.	2¼	2	2	..
3,900	*Ely Con.....	5	4½	4½	..
4,200	*Florence	69	63	65	— 5
56,000	*Gold Hill....	75	43	75	+29
7,900	Goldfield C...	1⅝	1⅝	1 13-16	..
230	Gr.-Can., new	87¾	37½	37½	+ ½
4,000	*G. C. M. & S.	7	6	7	+ ½
74,000	*Jumbo Ext..	40	33½	35	— 2
7,700	Kerr Lake...	4⅝	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
1,575	La Rose Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—1-16
16,000	*McK.-Dar. ..	86	68	81	+ 5
100	M. Co. of Am., new	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
2,500	*Nev. Hills..	34	28	28	— 7
4,000	*New U. Bing.	68	65	66	+ 1
5,300	Nip. Mines..	6¼	5⅞	6¼	— ⅛
200	North B. D ..	¾	¾	¾	..
30,000	*Oro	17½	15	15	— 2
2,100	Stand. S. L..	1⅝	1⅝	1 11-16	—1-16
5,915	Stew. M.	1 5-16	1 3-16	1¼	+1-16
2,700	*Tono. Merger	54	52	54	— 1
6,300	Tono. Ext..	2 3-16	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
1,800	Tularosa	7-16	⅜	7-16	—1-16
650	Tuolu. Cop...	⅜	13-16	13-16	..
9,100	*W. E. Cons.	94	86	94	+ 2
13,000	*W. End Ex.	4	4	4	+ 2

*Cents per share.

BONDS.

$9,000	Auto Sales G. Co. 6s.	62	60½	60½	..
266,000	Can P. 6% n.	105	104⅞	105	— ¼
5,000	C. & O. 5% n.	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	— ⅛
5,000	Chi El. 5% n.	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	— ⅛
20,000	Cuban n. 5s.	95½	95½	95½	— ¾
8,000	N. Y. City 4½s, '60.	101 5-16	101¼	101 5-16	+9-16
2,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1962.	101¼	101¼	101¼	+5-16
8,000	West. P. 5s.	62	61	61½	+ 1

62,250

CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE

For Week Ended March 28, 1914.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Alaska G. M.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
12,490	Amal. Copper	76⅝	77⅜	75½	75½
840	Am. Ice Sec.	31½	31⅝	29½	30
200	Am. Beet S.	24½	24½	22⅝	22⅝
5,290	Am. Can.....	30½	30½	28⅝	29
40	Am. C. & F.	51⅝	51⅝	50⅝	50⅝
120	Am. Cot. Oil	44⅝	44⅝	43	43¼
30	Am. Linseed.	11½	11½	11½	11½
10	Am. Lin. pf.	31½	31½	31½	31½
10	Am. Loco....	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
1,510	Am. S. & R..	70	71½	68⅝	69
100	Am. Sug. R.	101	101⅜	99¼	99⅛
510	Am. T. & T.	122	122⅝	121¼	122
180	An. Cop. Co..	36⅝	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛
210	At. Top. & Santa Fe...	98	99	96⅜	96⅜
800	Balt. & Ohio	91½	92⅜	89⅜	90¼
840	Beth. Steel..	43½	44	40¼	40¼
180	B. R. T.....	92¼	92½	91⅜	91⅜
100	Cal. Pet.....	27⅛	27⅝	26¼	26¼
40	Cal. Pet. pf.	67½	67½	63⅜	65⅜
3,020	Can. Pacific.	208½	209½	204⅝	204⅞
3,380	Cent. L. Co..	36½	36⅞	34½	35
1,270	Ches. & Ohio	53⅜	54⅜	52¾	53
1,270	Chi., Mil. & St. P.....	99⅜	101¼	99	99⅜
50	China Cop...	42½	43⅝	41⅜	41⅜
980	Col. F. & I..	33½	34⅝	32	32⅜
50	C. S. 1st pf.	47⅝	47⅝	47⅜	47⅜
20	Con. Gas....	134½	134½	134¼	134¼
1,440	Corn P. Ref.	12	12	8	9¼
50	Dist. Sec....	19¼	19½	17¾	18
1,180	Erie	29⅞	30¼	29	29¼
20	Erie 1st pf..	47	47	45½	45½
10	Gen. Elect...	147	147	147	147
50	Gen. Motor..	76¼	76½	74¾	74¾
90	Goodrich (B. F.) Co....	23½	23½	21½	21½
630	Great N. pf..	128¼	128⅞	126	126
300	Gt. N. pf. r.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
10	Ill.

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NOTICE
TO
DEPOSITORS OF OBLIGATIONS AND STOCK

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY
GEORGIA TERMINAL RAILROAD CO.
ALABAMA TERMINAL RAILROAD CO.
FITZGERALD, OCILLA & BROXTON RAILROAD COMPANY

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE under the Protective Agreement, dated the 1st day of May, 1909, relating to the deposit of obligations and shares of the above-mentioned Companies (among others) HEREBY GIVES NOTICE that it has adopted a Plan for the reorganization of the Companies above named, dated March 21st, 1914, and that a copy of the said Plan has been filed with Bankers Trust Company, as successor to Manhattan Trust Company, at its office, No. 16 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, and with Old Colony Trust Company, at its office, No. 17 Court Street, in the City of Boston, Massachusetts.

Holders of certificates of deposit for the obligations and shares of the above-mentioned Companies issued by the Depositaries under the said Protective Agreement will be conclusively presumed to have assented to said Plan unless within the time fixed by the said Protective Agreement, they shall have filed with one of the Depositaries, written notice of their dissent therefrom, specifying the date or dates and the number or numbers of the receipts held by them, respectively.

Copies of the Plan can be procured on application to either of the Depositaries or to the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated March 21, 1914.

FREDERICK AYER,
SAMUEL CARR,
FRANCIS R. HART,
PERCY R. PYNE,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
EDWIN S. MARSTON, Chairman.
General Committee.

THOMAS J. BRENNAN, Secretary,
20 William Street, New York.
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
New York City.
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY
17 Court Street, Boston, Mass.
Depositaries.

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT,
STOREY, THORNDIKE, PALMER & DODGE,
Counsel for the Committee.

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Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; Y—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 28, 1914. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El. pf..	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	13	16
Do 6% pf...	2,500,000	..	..	.....	44	46
Albany So 5s	1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	95
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	$84½	$86½
Do pf. ($50)	1,961,500	1½	Q	Feb 1, 14	$47½	$49
Am. L. & Tr	13,919,301	2½	Q	Feb 2, 14	365	370
Do pf.	14,286,200	1½	Q	Feb 2, 14	107	109
Am. P. & Lt.	5,631,400	1	Q	Mar 2, 14	63	65
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Jan 2, 14	9	13
Do op. war.	1,004,000	..	..	.....	97	98½
Do 6% nos.'21	2,200,000	3	S	F. & A.	53	56
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,400,000	¾	Q	Jan 1, 14	50	74½
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 14	7	10
Appal'n Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	22	26
Do pf.	2,180,000	..	..	.....	8	11
Ariz. Power..	3,000,000	..	..	.....	40	50
Do pf.	850,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
Au. & Syr. El. R.R., tax ex	1,460,000	2½	S	Oct 15,'13	95½	98
Au.-Aik. Ry. & El. Corp.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	22	25
Do pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 14	69	72
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40..	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	100
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	94
Ban. R. & E. Do pf.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	44	48
Bir. R., L. & P. C. 4½s..	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 14	117	119
Do ref. ex. 6s, '57. ..	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89½	91
Buf. Cr. 1st 5s	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	99¼	100
Buf. G. El.5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101½	103
B. & L.E. 5s, '36	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	101
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38..	7,066,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	50
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
Cap. Tr. Do 1st 5s, '47	12,000,000	1½	Q	F. & A.	98	100
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	5,680,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 14	107	107½
C.M. L.& P. pf	2,635,000	1½	Q	Dec 31,13	55	65
Do 6s, '40...	1,250,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 14	80	90
Chas. Con. R., G. & E. ($50)	1,800,000	1½	Q	.....	40	45
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29..	2,407,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
Do 5s, '99..	10,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
C.L.H.& P.5s.	1,755,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101¼	102
Cl.R.1st5s,'51	1,500,000	2½	S	.....	17	19
Colo. Power. Do 7% pf....	5,485,000	..	..	.....	89	93
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	11,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do ins	425,000	..	..	.....	78	81
Ex. Spgs. W., G. & E. 1st 6s	2,554,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	2,000,000	..	..	.....	70	..
El. Util. Cor. Do pf.	881,600	1½	Q	Jan 1, 14	82	90
Emp. District Elec. pf....	1,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 2, 14	59½	61½
Do 6s	16,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 2, 14	80½	82
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf....	1,003,900	..	..	.....	75	78
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	3,000,000	..	..	.....	78	81
Ex. Spgs. W., G. & E. 1st 6s	218,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	101
Fed. L. & T. Do pf.	4,750,000	1½	Q	Feb 28,14	20	23
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf....	2,500,000	..	..	.....	71	73
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	1,410,000	1¾	..	Jul 15,13	65	75
G. & El. Sec. Do pf.	2,348,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
Gen. G. & El. Co. 1st 1.cv. 5s, '32	1,000,000	..	..	.....	110	125
G. W. Power 5s, '46	1,000,000	..	..	.....	83	86
Guan. P. & E. Do pf.	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	90
Do 6s, '32..	19,645,000	1½	Q	Jan 31,14	60	70
Harwood El. 5s, '39.....	3,500,000	3	S	A. & O.	80	90
Int. R. of B. H. Div.5s,'31	1,425,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s.....	1,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102½	103
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s.....	4,706,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
Int. St. El. C. 1st 6s, '33..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
J.C.H.& P.4s	466,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	18,335,000	2	S	J. & J.	64	65
K. C. R. & L.	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	77¾	78⅝
Do pf.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
K. C. Ry. & Lt.	9,543,080	..	..	Mar 1, 11	15	18
Do pf.	9,407,500	1½	..	.....	27	33
Do 1st i.r.5s	10,200,000	1½	Q	M. & N.	83	86
K. C. B. L.6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	101¼	102¼
K.C. E. 4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	71	74
K.C.Met.S.R. cn.1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	94
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86	88
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 14	99	100
Do 5s of '22	3,089,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
Lincoln Gas & Elec.....	2,250,000	..	..	.....	30	34
L. R. Ry. & L. 1st 5s, '33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103	..
L.A.G.& E.5s	4,883,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	92
Mobile E. pf.	832,000	2½	S	Feb 16,14	88	92
Do 1st 5s, '46	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90¾
Musk's G. & E. pf.....	1,488,500	1¾	Q	Mar 16,14	88	92
Nashville R. & Lt. pf....	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 14	88	90
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101
Do ref.5s,'58	3,810,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	94
N. Y. West'r LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	81½	83
N. J. Mont. Pow. 1st 6s	4,796,000	3	S	F. & A.	49	51
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '45..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78¾	79½
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	17	21
Do pf.	2,400,000	S	S	Jan 15,14	60	64
Do 1st 6s, '31	4,700,000	3	S	J. & J.	85	92
N. St. Power Do pf.	5,975,000	..	..	Jan 15,14	74	76
N. T. Tr. 5s.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	J. & J.	100	101½
Okla. Ry. 5s.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	90
Ont. P. stock	2,630,000	1½	Q	Mar 2, 14	79	80
O. & P. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,868,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97
O. & C. B. R. & B. 1st 5s,'28	8,214,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97
Ore. El. Ry. 5s	1,823,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	98
Ore. Ry. & Nav. Co. C. B. 4s,'61	2,000,000	2½	S	Dec 30,13	20	22
Pub. Ut. Cor. (Del.) ($50)	850,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15,13	89	92
Pub. Ut. Cor. (Del.)	1,030,000	2½	S	J. & J.	34	38
Ozark P.&W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	98½	101
Por. G. El.5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	..
Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99¼	101
Pub. U. Cts	20,047,370	1½	Q	Mar 30,14	104¼	105
Pub. U. Cor. ($50)	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 14	$40	$45
Do pf. ($50)	500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 14	$45	$50
Rep. R. & L.	6,296,000	..	..	.....	17	20
Roch. R. & L.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jan 15,14	73	76
Roch. R. & L. 5s tax ex, N.Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Roch. Syr. & E. 5s, '45..	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	75	77
Rock. Tr. & P. 5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	99
Rut. R. L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
St. Jo. (Mo.) R. L., H. & P. 5s	4,832,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	99½
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	97½
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s, '34..	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '30	3,629,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	95
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '45..	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Scran. El. 5s.	4,563,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90½	102
Seattle Elec. con 5s, '29.	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	99
Sea. Ltg. 5s..	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Sierra & S. F. 1st 5s, '38..	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	88½	92
So. Cal. Ed.. Do pf.	10,400,000	2½	Q	Feb 15,14	97	98¼
Do gen.5s,'39	4,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 15,14	96	98
S. W. U. Cor.	12,225,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
So. Power 5s	15,000,000	2½	S	Dec 1, 13	32½	35½
Spok. & Inland E. 5s..	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	101
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	3,956,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	94
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	83
Do pf. ($50)	9,348,150	2	Q	Mar 16,14	$87½	$90
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	11,784,950	2½	S	J. & D.	$25½	$28
Tenn. R., L. & P.	914,500	2½	S	J. & D.	99	102
	20,000,000	..	..	.....	16	17

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 28, 1914. Bid.	Asked.
Do pf.	10,250,000	1¼	Q	Mar 2, 14	70½	72
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	81	81⅝
Un. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s.	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92¾	93
U. L. & Rys.	6,929,000	..	..	.....	77	80
Do 1st pf....	7,707,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 14	75½	77⅛
Do 2d pf....	2,120,200	¾	Q	Jan 1, 14	72	74
United Util.. Do pf.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Utica & M. V. Ry. 4½s, '41	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 14	97½	101
Wash. R. & E. 1st 5s, '51	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	19	20
Do pf.	6,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	94
Do cn. 4s, '51	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 14	88½	91
West'n Pow. Do 6% cm.pf	10,642,350	2	S	M. & S.	87¾	87⅞
W. St. G. & E Do pf.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	82	82½
Wh'l. Tr. Co. 1st con.5s,'31	3,503,000	4	..	.....	17	19
	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,14	55	60
	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,14	60	70
Wh'l. Tr. Co. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Yorkville Do pf.	1,144,000	1½	S	J. & J.	95	98
N. Am. 5s, '39	10,635,060	2½	S	J. & J.	101¼	101⅝
N. Y. & Q. Co. 1st 5s..	840,000	2½	S	Mar 2, 14	97	100
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95¼	97
Pac. G. & E. Do pf.	32,109,300	1½	Q	Jul 15,13	39½	40¾
	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 14,14	84	86
Port. G. & C. 5s	5,421,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53..	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	99⅝
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, '45	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	102½
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,500	2½	S	J. & J.	79	81
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	102
Un. Gas (Spokane) 1st col. tr. 5s, '36..	540,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	99
Wash'ton G. Do 5 s, '60.	2,600,000	V	V	.....	93	93
W. N. Y. W.	2,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	107	107¾
	.....	..	..	.....	..	4½

*Ex dividend.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bk'r St. & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	22	25
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	Q	J. & J.	65	73
Bway.& 7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan 15,14	178	188
B'k'nC.R.(Old)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jan 15,14	171	173
Cen.C'n 6s,'22	250,000	3	S	M. & N.	99	..
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J.A.J.O	120	135
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J.A.J.O	280	310
42d St.&Gr.St	748,000	4½	Q	F.M.A.N	240	280
N. Y. Rys....	13,210,934	..	..	.....	24	27
Ninth Av....	800,000	..	Q	.....	155	170
2d Av. stock.	1,862,000	2½	..	Jan 1, 09	3	10
2d Av.rec.cts.	3,140,000	3	S	A. & O.	90½	100¼
2d Av. Ry.1st con. 5s, '48.	5,631,000	2½	S	Feb 1, 08	23	28
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F.M.A.N	113	..

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 28, 1914. Bid.	Asked.
Do pf.	10,250,000	1¼	Q	Mar 2, 14	70½	72
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	81	81⅝
Un. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s.	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92¾	93
U. L. & Rys.	6,929,000	..	..	.....	77	80
Do 1st pf....	7,707,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 14	75½	77⅛
Do 2d pf....	2,120,200	¾	Q	Jan 1, 14	72	74
United Util.. Do pf.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Utica & M. V. Ry. 4½s, '41	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 14	97½	101
Wash. R. & E. 1st 5s, '51	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	19	20
Do pf.	6,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	94
Do cn. 4s, '51	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 14	88½	91
West'n Pow. Do 6% cm.pf	10,642,350	2	S	M. & S.	87¾	87⅞
W. St. G. & E Do pf.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	82	82½
Wh'l. Tr. Co. 1st con.5s,'31	3,503,000	4	..	.....	17	19
	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,14	55	60
	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,14	60	70
Wh'l. Tr. Co. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Yorkville Do pf.	1,144,000	1½	S	J. & J.	95	98
N. Am. 5s, '39	10,635,060	2½	S	J. & J.	101¼	101⅝
N. Y. & Q. Co. 1st 5s..	840,000	2½	S	Mar 2, 14	97	100
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95¼	97
Pac. G. & E. Do pf.	32,109,300	1½	Q	Jul 15,13	39½	40¾
	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 14,14	84	86
Port. G. & C. 5s	5,421,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53..	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	99⅝
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, '45	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	102½
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,500	2½	S	J. & J.	79	81
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	102
Un. Gas (Spokane) 1st col. tr. 5s, '36..	540,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	99
Wash'ton G. Do 5 s, '60.	2,600,000	V	V	.....	93	93
W. N. Y. W.	2,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	107	107¾
	.....	..	..	.....	..	4½

*Ex dividend.

BANKS.

America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 14	560	570
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 13	207	215
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	12	Q	Jan 2, 14	120	135
Bowery	250,000	6b	Q	Feb 2, 14	400	260
Bronx Boro..	150,000	5	S	Dec 30,13	225	..
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	125	135
Century	500,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	590	615
Chase Nat'l..	5,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	171	177
Ch.-P.N. ($25)	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	130	150
Chelsea Ex..	400,000	3	S	Oct 1, 13	130	425
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Mar 2, 14	410	..
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	S	Jan 2, 14	172	178
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 13	350	355
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 14	155	162
Colonial	400,000	2½	S	Dec 31,13	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 14	300	320
Com. Nat....	25,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	176	177
Corn Exch..	3,000,000	4	Q	Feb 2, 14	313	315
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan 1, 12	60	75
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 13	155	165
Fifth Av....	100,000	25	Q	Jan 1, 14	4300	..
Fifth Nat....	250,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 14	300	350
First Nat....	10,000,000	12a	Q	Jan 2, 14	885	905
Fourth Nat..	5,000,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 14	190	193
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,13	220	240
Ger. Exch....	750,000	3	S	Feb 2, 14	130	140
German Ex..	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 14	375	415
Germania	200,000	12½	S	Nov 1, 13	450	500
Gotham Nat.	200,000	5	Q	Jan 1, 14	190	..
Greenwich ..	500,000	5½	Q	Jan 2, 14	270	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 14	645	655
Har'm'n Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	275	290
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 14	505	515
Irving Nat....	4,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	178	185
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	10d	Q	Jan 2, 14	600	615
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 2, 14	320	335
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	8e	S	Jan 2, 14	315	325
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 14	240	250
Mec. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Feb 10,14	235	242
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 14	175	185
Mer. Ex. Nat ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	165	..
Metropolis ..	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 14	300	340
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	177	187
Mutual	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 14	300	315
Nat. Nassau.	1,000,000	4	S	Nov 1, 13	170	180
New Netherland	200,000	4	S	Oct 1, 13	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.).	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 14	370	380
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	Jan 1, 14	825	875
N.Y. Prod.Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Oct 15,13	162	170
Pacific ($50).	500,000	2	Q	Feb 2, 14	230	255
Park Nat....	5,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 14	367	371
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan 2, 14	225	240
Seab'd Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 14	415	430
Second Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 14	395	425
Security, new	1,000,000	3	S	Feb 1, 14	105	125
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
State	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 2, 14	180	200
23d Ward....	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,13	145	155
Wash. Hgts..	100,000	2	S	Dec 31,13	275	..
West Side....	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 14	480	515
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Dec 31,13	500	575

a—Incl. a special dividend of 5%. Quarterly dividend of 8% and 5% special payable on First Security Co. Jan. 2. b—Incl. 3% extra. c—Incl. 3% extra payable Dec. 23. d—Incl. 5% extra. e—Incl. 1% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 14	355	..
Bankers Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 14	435	445
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 2, 14	150	155
Brooklyn	1,500,000	10c	Q	Jan 2, 14	470	490
Col.-Knick..	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,13	440	450
Central	3,000,000	20d	Q	Jan 2, 14	1015	1025
Citizens	1,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 1, 14	135	145
Commercial..	500,000	..	..	.....	..	85
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Dec 31,13	300	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,13	400	420

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS, WEEK ENDED MARCH 28

Range for Year 1913. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1914. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last Dividend Paid.	Pc.	Period	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	COMPANY.	—Week Ended March 28— First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Clos'g a Year Ago.	Week's Net Change.	Sales, Week Ended March 28.
150	110	108	Mar. 11	91	Feb. 20	Mar. 2, 1914	1¼	Q	$12,000,000	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	100	100	100	100	140	— 1½	150
24⅝	18	24	Feb. 4	20⅜	Jan. 9				7,500,000	Alaska Gold Mines Co.	22½	22⅝	22	22		— ⅛	2,400
9	7⅝	14¼	Feb. 20	8⅝	Jan. 6				24,700,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	12½	12⅝	12	12¼		— ⅜	400
43	40	49	Jan. 26	43½	Jan. 8				15,418,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. pf.	47	47	46	46		— 1	440
80¼	61	78¾	Feb. 4	70⅞	Jan. 9	Feb. 23, 1914	1½		158,887,000	Amalgamated Copper Co.	76⅝	77¼	75¼	75½	78¾	— 2	82,025
57	41¼	59½	Mar. 19	47⅜	Jan. 2	Jan. 15, 1914	1½		18,330,900	American Agri. Chemical Co.	56½	56½	56	56	52	— 2	600
99	90	97¼	Jan. 23	91	Jan. 8	Jan. 15, 1914	1¼		27,112,700	American Agri. Chemical Co. pf.	94½	95	94⅝	94⅝	96	— 2¼	400
50¼	19⅜	28½	Jan. 22	20	Mar. 5	Nov. 15, 1912	1½		15,000,000	American Beet Sugar Co.	23½	24¼	22½	22½	32¼	— 1	1,600
86	65	73¾	Jan. 26	68	Mar. 11	Jan. 2, 1914	1½		5,000,000	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½	84	+ 1	100
96¼	89¼	97¼	Feb. 11	90	Jan. 9	Dec. 31, 1913	1½		4,600,000	American Brake Shoe & F. Co.							
136⅝	127⅜	146¾	Feb. 20	122½	Jan. 12	Dec. 31, 1913	2		5,000,000	American Brake Shoe & F. Co. pf.	141½	141½	141½	141½	130½	+ 1½	100
46⅞	21	35⅛	Jan. 27	28⅝	Mar. 10				41,283,300	American Can Co.	30¾	30⅝	28⅝	28⅝	33⅜	— 1½	25,285
129½	80⅛	96	Jan. 24	89	Jan. 3	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	41,283,300	American Can Co. pf.	92½	92⅝	91¼	91¼	122	— 1¼	3,314
56⅝	36½	53⅛	Feb. 4	44⅛	Jan. 5	Jan. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	80,000,000	American Car & Foundry Co.	52⅛	52⅝	49⅝	49⅝	51½	— 1⅝	3,600
117	106	118	Mar. 9	114	Jan. 20	Jan. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	30,000,000	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	116⅛	117⅝	116	117	114	+ 1	445
48⅜	33¼	38⅝	Jan. 26	36	Jan. 5				20,858,500	American Cities	36	36	36	36	41½		100
78½	60¼	68	Jan. 26	60	Jan. 5				10,639,300	American Cities pf.	64½	65	64½	65	78	+ ½	300
87	80	86¾	Mar. 24	84½	Mar. 18				2,500,000	American Coal Products	86¾	86¾	85¾	85¾		— ¾	225
109½	105	106	Jan. 16	104	Mar. 19	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	10,000,000	American Coal Products pf.	104	104	104	104		— ¾	100
57⅞	33¼	40¾	Feb. 9	37½	Jan. 8	Jan. 15, 1914	1¾	Q	26,227,100	American Cotton Oil Co.	44½	45	42¾	43	47½	— 1½	2,600
98	92½	97	Mar. 11	94½	Jan. 15	Dec. 1, 1913	3	Q	16,108,400	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	97½	97½	97¼	97¼	97¾		10
166	95	110¼	Jan. 24	100	Jan. 9	Jan. 2, 1914	2	Q	18,000,000	American Express Co.	106	107	103	102	102	163⅞	+ 1
5½	3½	5¼	Feb. 6	4⅛	Jan. 19				11,274,100	American Hide & Leather Co.	4¾	4¾	4⅛	4⅛			225
28½	15⅜	25½	Feb. 6	20⅝	Feb. 25				12,548,300	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼		— ½	500
27¾	17	32¾	Feb. 20	24	Jan. 2				19,045,300	American Ice Securities Co.	31⅝	31⅝	29⅝	30		— ½	250
12⅝	7¾	17¾	Jan. 23	10	Jan. 8				16,750,000	American Linseed Co.	11⅞	11⅞	11¼	11¼	25⅝	— 1½	8,700
33⅜	20	31⅜	Jan. 16	28	Mar. 11				16,750,000	American Linseed Co. pf.	31	31⅜	30	30	28	— ½	515
44½	27	37¾	Jan. 5	31⅛	Jan. 2				25,000,000	American Locomotive	35	35⅜	33⅞	33⅞	37¾	— ⅞	700
106¾	94	102½	Mar. 25	96	Jan. 2				25,000,000	American Locomotive pf.	102½	102½	102	102	105⅜		1,300
13	5¼	9¼	Jan. 26	7	Jan. 13				5,729,900	American Malt Corporation					10⅝		200
61½	41⅞	50¼	Jan. 24	42	Jan. 3				8,888,000	American Malt Corporation pf.					7⅜		
74⅜	58½	71⅛	Feb. 4	63½	Jan. 3	Nov. 3, 1913	2	SA	50,000,000	American Smelting & Ref. Co.	50	50	50	50	55		350
107	97	105	Jan. 27	96¾	Jan. 3	Mar. 16, 1914	1	Q	50,000,000	American Smelting & Ref. Co. pf.	70⅝	71	68⅝	68⅞	70¼	— 1	8,550
86	79½	85	Jan. 19	82	Mar. 12	Mar. 2, 1914	1¾		30,000,000	American Smelting Sec. pf. A.	103¾	103¾	102¾	102¾	108	— ½	850
193	150	172	Jan. 31	160	Jan. 2	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾		11,001,700	American Smelting Sec. pf. B.					83¾		
16	10	104	Feb. 20	99⅞	Jan. 9	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾		3,840,900	American Snuff Co.	104	104	160¼	160¼	175	— 3⅝	510
40¼	25	37¼	Feb. 16	28	Jan. 6	Dec. 31, 1913	2½		16,918,900	American Steel Foundries	103	103	102	103	105		416
118	99⅞	109¾	Jan. 24	97	Mar. 12	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾		48,000,000	American Sugar Refining Co.	34	34	32½	32½		— 1½	600
116⅜	110¼	113⅞	Jan. 7	109½	Mar. 27	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾		48,000,000	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	101⅝	101⅝	99	99	114½	— 1½	1,800
66½	59	59	Feb. 10	59	Feb. 10	Mar. 2, 1914	1¼		14,000,000	American Tel. & Cable Co.	111⅞	111⅞	109½	109½	114½	— 1⅝	900
140	110	124¼	Jan. 30	117¼	Jan. 2	Jan. 15, 1914	2		344,637,700	American Tel. & Tel. Co.					59		
204½	200	256	Mar. 23	242½	Jan. 14	Mar. 2, 1914	5	Q	40,242,400	American Tobacco Co.	122¾	122⅞	121¼	122	134¼		15,275
106⅛	96	107	Feb. 20	101⅜	Jan. 7	Jan. 2, 1914	1½	Q	51,797,300	American Tobacco Co. pf. new	254	256	250	250⅜	240	— 4⅜	3,750
23½	15	20⅞	Jan. 28	13¼	Mar. 4				20,000,000	American Woolen Co.	105¼	106¼	105¼	105¼	103½		200
82	74	83	Jan. 26	72½	Mar. 4				40,000,000	American Woolen Co. pf.	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝		+ ⅛	300
32¼	11⅞	17⅜	Jan. 23	13⅝	Feb. 16	Jan. 14, 1914	75c	Q	12,500,000	American Writing Paper pf.	77⅛	77⅞	75½	75½	78¼	+ 1½	300
41½	30⅝	38⅜	Feb. 3	33⅜	Jan. 9	Jan. 14, 1914	1¾	Q	108,312,500	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	14	14	14	14	26½	+ 1½	100
120	22	29⅛	Jan. 8			Oct. 1, 1913	1		9,000,000	Assets Realization Co.	36¾	36⅞	35½	35½	38⅝	— ⅝	7,200
43¼	42¼	43	Jan. 29	16	Mar. 11	Oct. 15, 1913	1½	Q	40,000,000	Associated Oil Co.					117		105
106⅞	90¼	100⅜	Jan. 3	43	Jan. 29	Mar. 2, 1914	1½		196,594,600	Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	97⅞	98⅞	96¼	96¼	43		
102½	96	101⅝	Feb. 9	97½	Jan. 13	Feb. 2, 1914	2½	SA	114,199,500	Atchison, Topeka & S. F. pf.	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	100¼	102⅝	— 1⅜	4,900
119	112	126	Jan. 23	116	Jan. 3	Jan. 10, 1914	3½	SA	67,558,000	Atlantic Coast Line	123⅜	124	122	122	124¼	— 1	1,300
53½	36⅛	52¼	Mar. 5	38¼	Jan. 7	Jan. 1, 1914	1	SA	20,000,000	BALDWIN LOCOMO. WORKS	51	51¼	50⅛	50¼	47½	— ⅝	1,100
105½	100¼	108⅛	Mar. 23	102¾	Jan. 7	Jan. 1, 1914	3½	SA	20,000,000	Baldwin Locomotive Works pf.	108½	108½	108	108	104		727
108⅜	90⅝	98⅜	Jan. 28	87⅜	Mar. 7	Dec. 31, 1907	12½c		152,314,800	Baltimore & Ohio	91¼	92½	89⅝	89⅝	101¼	— 1⅜	13,850
88	77¼	83⅜	Jan. 29	77¾	Jan. 6				60,000,000	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	81¾	81½	81¼	81¼	82⅝	+ ⅛	11,000
1⅝	1	1¼	Feb. 10	⅞	Mar. 24				8,931,380	Batopilas Mining	1	1	⅞	⅞			900
41½	25	44⅜	Mar. 11	29½	Jan. 2				14,982,000	Bethlehem Steel Corporation	44	44¼	40⅝	40⅝	36	— 3⅝	9,800
74	62¼	86	Mar. 11	68	Jan. 10	Jan. 2, 1914	1¼	Q	14,982,000	Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	85	85	83½	83½	70⅝	— 2¼	1,145
92⅜	83¾	94¼	Mar. 6	87½	Jan. 3	Jan. 1, 1914	1¼	Q	64,151,000	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	92¼	92¼	91⅞	92	103	— ¼	29,860
137⅛	120	130	Jan. 24	121	Jan. 2	Jan. 2, 1914	2½	Q	17,980,000	Brooklyn Union Gas	127½	127½	127	127	131	— ⅝	900
9¾	6⅛	8⅝	Feb. 2	7	Mar. 26	Mar. 2, 1914	¾	Q	7,000,000	Brunswick T. & Ry. Sec. Co.	7	7	7	7		— ½	400
31	25	29	Jan. 27	26	Jan. 13				14,647,200	Butterick Co.					27¼		
56¼	16	30⅝	Feb. 6	18	Jan. 2	July 1, 1913	1¾	Q	37,898,500	DEERE & CO. pf.	33⅜	34⅝	32	32	32½	— 1½	6,510
36	45	68	Mar. 20	50⅝	Jan. 2	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	42,568,000	Delaware & Hudson	95⅝	95⅝	95⅛	95⅛	98	— ⅞	270
83	58½	61¼	Jan. 15	61¾	Jan. 15	Feb. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	42,277,000	Delaware, Lack. & Western	149⅝	150	149	149		— ⅜	400
286¾	200	220¼	Feb. 4	203⅜	Mar. 13	Jan. 2, 1914	2½	Q	38,000,000	Denver & Rio Grande	40	40	40	40	415	+ 3	430
108⅝	90¼	101⅜	Jan. 16	82	Feb. 19	Jan. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	49,778,400	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12¼	20¼	+ ½	757
30¼	17	36⅞	Mar. 7	23½	Jan. 14	Feb. 2, 1914	2	Q	12,500,000	Detroit United Ry.	22¼	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	34½	— ⅞	200
97½	88	101¼	Mar. 4	94⅞	Jan. 14	Jan. 2, 1914	2	Q	30,815,500	Distillers' Sec. Corporation					73		
262	275	320	Jan. 23	310	Jan. 12	Feb. 2, 1914	2	Q	12,000,000	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	19	19¼	18	18	17¾	— ¼	920
110	100	106	Jan. 30	105	Jan. 19	Jan. 9, 1914	1½	Q	10,000,000	Duluth, South Shore & At. pf.					11		
80	57¼	68	Jan. 22	50¾	Mar. 10	Dec. 31, 1913	1	Q	112,378,900	ERIE							
18	7½	11½	Jan. 6	9¼	Mar. 16	Feb. 15, 1910	2		47,892,400	Erie 1st pf.	30¼	30¼	29	29½	28½	— ⅝	17,025
25⅝	17½	19	Jan. 22	12¾	Mar. 16	Jan. 16, 1911	2		16,000,000	Erie 2d pf.	46¼	46⅝	45	45	45¼	— 1¼	2,000
17⅜	10⅛	14½	Jan. 23	11¼	Mar. 12										37⅝		
35	23	33	Jan. 27	27½	Jan. 7				6,000,000	FEDERAL MINING & SMELT.							
116¼	96⅜	107⅛	Feb. 4	95¾	Mar. 7	Mar. 2, 1914	2½	SA	12,000,000	Federal Mining & Smelting pf.					15		
145	131½	143	Feb. 6	137	Mar. 7	Mar. 2, 1914	3½	SA							39		
138	123	136⅞	Feb. 14	128	Jan. 2	Jan. 2, 1914	3½	SA	10,855,200	GENERAL CHEMICAL CO.	170⅝	170⅝	170⅝	170⅝		— 8½	100
188	171⅛	180	Jan. 24	170	Jan. 2	Jan. 2, 1914	2	Q	13,749,400	General Chemical Co. pf.	108	108	108	108			195
125	119½	130	Jan. 22	128	Jan. 22	Feb. 20, 1914	2	Q	101,388,400	General Electric Co.	147½	147⅛	145¼	145¼	139⅜	— 2⅝	2,070
47⅜	30⅜	44	Feb. 4	37½	Jan. 9	Jan. 15, 1914	2	Q	15,895,300	General Motors	75	77	74½	74⅝	80¼	— 2½	2,900
92⅜	83¾	94¼	Mar. 6	87½	Jan. 3	Jan. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	14,321,300	General Motors pf.	92¾	93	91¾	91¾	98½	— 2	2,000
137⅛	120	130	Jan. 24	121	Jan. 2	Jan. 2, 1914	2½	Q	60,000,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	23	23½	21¾	21⅝	78¾	+ 1⅛	2,000
9¾	6⅛	8⅝	Feb. 2	7	Mar. 26	Mar. 2, 1914	¾	Q	30,000,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf.					82¼	— 1⅜	2,620
31	25	29	Jan. 27	26	Jan. 13				230,354,900	Great Northern pf.	126⅞	128⅞	125⅞	126⅞	89½		1,189
						Nov. 25, 1913	50c	Q		Gt. Nor. pf. sub.rcts., full paid.					126⅞	— ⅛	12,400
57	80	*84	Mar. 7	*82	Mar. 23	Nov. 15, 1913	2½	SA	1,500,000	Great Northern cfs. for ore prop.					131½		
96	90	*96	Mar. 6	*92	Feb. 5	Nov. 15, 1913	3	SA	20,386,800	Guggenheim Exploration	37	37½	35⅞	35⅞	35¼	— 1½	3,106
150	150	165	Feb. 4	164⅞	Jan. 31	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q			56⅜	57⅜	55⅝	55⅝	47	— ⅝	5,150
118	100	111	Mar. 28	110	Jan. 13	Jan. 2, 1914	1½	Q	15,000,000	HAVANA EL. RY., L. & P.	82	82	82	82			
125	125	127	Jan. 31	123	Jan. 24	Dec. 31, 1913	2	Q	15,000,000	Havana El. Ry., L. & P. pf.					82		50
120	100⅝	120¼	Mar. 14	116	Jan. 19	Mar. 25, 1914	65c	M	4,000,000	Helme (G. W.) Co.					165		
									3,940,900	Helme (G. W.) Co. pf.					115		
128⅞	102⅝	115	Jan. 26	107	Jan. 7	Mar. 2, 1914	2½	SA	11,000,000	Hocking Valley	115	115	115	115		+ 4¾	100
19½	13⅞	18¼	Mar. 24	15½	Jan. 2				25,116,000	Homestake Mining	121	121	121	121	121		
19⅝	12⅜	16⅝	Jan. 24	14½	Feb. 25										100½		
65¾	45	63	Jan. 24	55½	Mar. 23				109,298,000	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	111	111¾	11	110¾	122½		
89	5	10	Jan. 24	4	Jan. 2				14,469,100	Inspiration Consolidated Copper	17⅝	18⅛	17	18⅛	17	+ ⅛	1,610
90	26	36	Jan. 26	25	Mar. 23	Jan. 15, 1913	3½		60,419,500	Interboro-Met. vot. tr. cfs.	15	15½	14	14⅝	14	— ⅛	9,300
111½	96	113¾	Jan. 22	100¼	Jan. 3	Jan. 15, 1913	1¼		16,955,900	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	60	60½	59½	59½	58¾	— ¼	1,700
116	111	115¾	Mar. 4	113½	Jan. 3	Mar. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	7,520,000	International Agricultural Co.							1,850
110¼	95½	112	Jan. 27	102¾	Jan. 3	Jan. 15, 1914	1¾	Q	12,955,600	International Agricultural Co. pf.	25	25	25	25		— ¼	400
114⅝	111	117¼	Feb. 13	114⅝	Jan. 3	Mar. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	39,992,100	International Harvester N. J.	105	106⅛	105	105	107	+ 1⅜	6,700
12⅜	6¼	10⅞	Feb. 2	8⅜	Jan. 5				39,991,300	International Harvester Corp.	116	116	116	116	112¼	— 1½	100
48¾	32⅜	41	Jan. 31	35¼	Mar. 10	Jan. 15, 1914	1¼	Q	29,990,400	International Harvester Corp. pf.	105½	105⅝	104½	104½	107⅝	+ 1⅛	1,200
18⅝	7	9⅞	Jan. 20	6⅜	Jan. 9	Apr. 1, 1905	½	Q	17,442,900	International Paper Co. pf.					115½		
70	15⅞	29	Jan. 20	19	Jan. 2	Feb. 1, 1913	1½		22,538,700	International Paper Co.	8½	9	8½	9	11	— ⅜	610
10¼	7½	7½	Jan. 21	7	Jan. 17				11,350,000	International Steam Pump Co.					10⅝		300
									8,531,000	International Steam Pump Co. pf.					23¼		
78	53⅜	70¾	Mar. 13	65½	Jan. 30	Jan. 1, 1914	1	Q		Iowa Cen.1					7		
28⅜	21⅜	27⅝	Jan. 31	24⅝	Jan. 5				13,510,000	KANSAS CITY, FT. S. & M. pf.							
61½	27	32	Jan. 23	28	Jan. 12	Jan. 15, 1914	1		30,000,000	Kansas City Southern	25¾	25¾	25¼	25⅝	70¼		
94	77	91	Mar. 14	80	Jan. 15	Jan. 1, 1914	1½	Q	21,000,000	Kansas City Southern pf.	60	60	60	60	24½	+ ½	600
110	106½	106⅛	Feb. 4	106	Mar. 10	Jan. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	6,000,000	Kayser (Julius) & Co.	86	86	86	86	60⅜	+ ¼	100
83	58	105	Feb. 25	81	Jan. 6	Feb. 1, 1914	4	Q	2,750,000	Kayser (Julius) & Co. 1st pf					88		110
102	97	105	Mar. 3	99	Jan. 13	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	4,979,300	Kresge (S. S.) Co.					106		
									1,778,800	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf.					63		
															103¾		
49⅞	29⅞	40	Jan. 26	34	Jan. 15	Jan. 31, 1913	1		84,978,000	LACKAWANNA STEEL CO.	35	35	34¾	34¾	41	— 3¾	200
104½	90⅝	101	Feb. 4	95	Jan. 2	Mar. 16, 1914	1¾	Q	10,700,000	Lackawanna Gas Co.	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	100½	— 1⅛	100
11	7	9	Jan. 23	6½	Feb. 28				11,840,000	Lake Erie & Western	5	5	5	5			10
35	16	21⅛	Jan. 28	18	Jan. 16				11,840,000	Lake Erie & Western pf.					18¾		
168⅝	141¼	156¾	Jan. 23	142⅞	Mar. 27	Jan. 15, 1908	1		60,501,700	Lehigh Valley	147⅞	149¼	142⅞	143¼	157⅜	— 2	39,000
235	195	231	Mar. 23	219¾	Jan. 5	Jan. 10, 1914	5	SA	21,491,400	Liggett & Myers	222	222	222	222	225	— 2½	100
116½	106½	118	Mar. 18	113⅜	Jan. 6	Mar. 2, 1914	3	Q	30,162,900	Liggett & Myers pf.	116½	116½	116	116¼	122¼	— 1½	312
43¼	30	36	Feb. 5	25	Jan. 2	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	8,000,000	Long Island					39		
39⅝	21	38	Jan. 26	31⅝	Mar. 12	Nov., 1896	1		5,000,000	Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.	34	34	34	34	30⅝	+ ⅛	300
106	89	105	Mar. 16	103	Feb. 26	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	2,000,000	Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. 1st pf.					90		
35	15	30	Jan. 24	23	Jan. 2	Feb. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	5,000,000	Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. 2d pf.					105		
200	150	178	Mar. 11	166	Jan. 20	Jan. 2, 1914	2½	Q	15,155,800	Lorillard (P.) Co.	168	168	167½	167½	175	— 1½	200
116½	103	115¼	Mar. 14	110	Jan. 6	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	11,169,600	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.					113½		
142⅛	126¼	141⅞	Jan. 19	133⅝	Jan. 3	Feb. 10, 1914	3½	Q	72,000,000	Louisville & Nashville	138	138⅝	136¼	136¼	136¼	— 1¼	850
87	75⅝	87⅝	Feb. 20	77	Jan. 12												
99	62	70	Jan. 27	65¼	Jan. 2	Jan. 2, 1914	1½	Q	41,380,400	MACKAY COMPANIES							
132⅝	127	133	Feb. 7	128	Jan. 2	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	50,000,000	Mackay Companies pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½	84	81½	
76⅛	65	69¼	Jan. 17	61	Mar. 24	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	56,820,700	Manhattan Elevated std.					67½	+ ⅝	188
103½	97½	101¾	Feb. 9	100	Feb. 18	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	17,000,000	May Department Stores	63½	63½	61	61	130⅛	— 2½	1,400
3⅞	2⅞	3⅝	Jan. 27	2¼	Feb. 9				8,250,000	May Department Stores pf.					70⅞		
1½	⅞	1⅝	Feb. 10	⅞	Mar. 24				44,490,900	Mercantile Marine	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	4		100
78¼	41⅜	73¾	Feb. 9	46½	Jan. 2				43,458,400	Mercantile Marine pf.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	17	+ ⅛	100
90⅜	69	87	Feb. 4	76	Jan. 2	Aug. 30, 1913	1½		33,531,100	Mexican Petroleum	69	69⅜	66⅝	66⅝	65¾	— 2⅝	100
26½	20⅜	24⅝	Feb. 16	21⅜	Jan. 3	Oct. 20, 1913	1		9,791,000	Mexican Petroleum pf.					80		
23¼	12	16¼	Jan. 31	12½	Jan. 6	Feb. 15, 1910	50c	Q	3,734,970	Miami Copper	24	24⅛	23¾	23¾	25	— 1	4,600
47	30	35½	Jan. 22	33½	Jan. 6	July 15, 1904	2½		11,425,500	Minneapolis & St. Louis	13	13	13	13	18	+ ½	100
142¼	115⅛	137	Feb. 3	124½	Jan. 14	Jan. 15, 1910	2½		9,672,900	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.					23½	— ⅛	3,300
145	131	145	Feb. 2	124½	Jan. 21	Oct. 15, 1913	3½	SA	45,186,900	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. Ste. M.	123⅛	123⅛	121⅞	122⅛	124½	— ⅝	1,900
84¾	81¼	84⅜	Jan. 31	83	Jan. 21	Oct. 15, 1913	3½	SA	43,778,400	Chicago Great Western	13	13⅜	12¾	12¾	15	— ⅝	1,100
24	18½	24	Jan. 22	16	Mar. 16	Oct. 1, 1913	2	SA	116,855,400	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	32	32	31½	31⅝	29	+ ⅝	1,900
60	34	60	Jan. 30	42¼	Mar. 17				116,855,400	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	99⅜	101⅜	99⅛	99⅛	111⅜	— ⅜	15,726
43⅜	21¼	30	Jan. 27	23⅝	Mar. 13	Nov. 10, 1913	2	SA	130,121,700	Chicago & Northwestern	137⅞	137⅞	137	137	138½		400
*160	*100	104½	Feb. 4	101½	Mar. 10	Jan. 30, 1908	1¾	Q	22,395,100	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	134½	135	133¼	133⅝	136	— ⅝	1,385
		50	Mar. 26	49	Mar. 24	Mar. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	18,556,200	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & O.	175	175	175	175		+ 1	180
		102¾	Mar. 27	102¼	Mar. 26	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	4,324,100	Chino Copper	129	129	129	129	120

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Five Per Cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds
OF THE
CENTRAL ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY
(of Kansas City, Missouri),

DUE MAY 1, 1914:

In view of the maturity on May 1, 1914, of the above-mentioned Bonds, and of the fact that there have already matured large issues of bonds and notes of the Kansas City Railway and Light Company and of its controlled company, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of Kansas City, Missouri, secured in part upon the same property as that upon which the above-mentioned Bonds of the Central Electric Railway Company are secured (such property being now owned by said Metropolitan Street Railway Company and operated by its Receivers), and in view of the pending negotiations for a new street railway franchise in Kansas City, the conditions whereof may vitally affect the interests of all holders of securities resting upon the properties belonging to the companies mentioned, the undersigned, holding and representing a large amount of the Bonds (certain of the undersigned being also members of committees representing said bonds and notes of the Kansas City Railway and Light Company and of said Metropolitan Street Railway Company and being familiar with the affairs and properties of all said companies), believe it of importance that the holders of the Bonds of the Central Electric Railway Company above-mentioned be in a position for prompt and concerted action, and have therefore consented to act as a Committee for the protection of the interests of the holders of these Bonds.

Holders of the Bonds are requested to deposit their Bonds on or before APRIL 15, 1914, with THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, 26 Broad Street, New York City, the Depositary under an agreement dated March 10, 1914, providing for such deposits. Transferable certificates of deposit will be issued therefor. Deposits may also be made with the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, 17 Court Street, Boston, the Agent of the Depositary. The Committee will endeavor to arrange for the payment of the May 1, 1914, coupons direct to the holders thereof. To avoid complications resulting from the income tax law and regulations, these coupons should be detached and retained by the holders of the Bonds for collection in the usual manner when due. The Committee will collect the interest maturing on the Bonds after May 1, 1914, if and as paid, and when received will promptly pay such interest to the holders of certificates of deposit representing the Bonds in respect whereof such payments of interest shall be made.

Copies of the Deposit Agreement may be obtained by application either to the Depositary or to its Agent above mentioned. More detailed information may be obtained by application to the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated March 10, 1914.

JOHN B. DENNIS,
JAMES J. STORROW,
PAUL M. WARBURG,
W. K. WHIGHAM,
Committee.

C. M. TRAVIS, Secretary,
24 Broad Street, New York City.
BYRNE & CUTCHEON,
New York City.
ROPES, GRAY, BOYDEN & PERKINS,
Boston.
Counsel.

To the Holders of
NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO
Guaranteed General Mortgage 4%
70-Year Sinking Fund Redeemable Gold Bonds;
NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY of Mexico First Consolidated Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds:

Owing to interference with the service of the Company's lines of railway due to the disturbed conditions in Mexico, resulting in interruption to traffic, loss of earnings, and increased expenses, the Company, being unable to pay in cash the interest due April 1st, 1914, on the above-mentioned securities, has requested the Federal Government of Mexico, as guarantor of the principal and interest of the Guaranteed General Mortgage Bonds, to provide the funds for the payment of the interest thereon, as well as the interest on the National Railroad Company of Mexico First Consolidated Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds. The Agreement, and for the protection of its own interests in the system, the Federal Government of Mexico has offered to advance to the Company £365,469, equal to $1,776,178.82 United States Currency, of its 6% Ten-Year Treasury Bonds of 1913, authorized under the law of May 30th, 1913, and the said offer has been accepted by the Company. The Company proposes to pledge these Bonds under a Trust Agreement between the Company and Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, to secure an issue of Notes of the Company to the aggregate principal amount of $1,500,750, the amount of the interest so maturing; thus the said Notes will be issued in an amount not to exceed 85% of the face value of the pledged Bonds. The Notes will be payable January 1st, 1917, will bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum, payable at maturity, will be redeemable in whole or in part at the option of the Company at par, with accrued interest, on thirty days' notice, and will be in denominations of $2 each, or multiples thereof, and the equivalents thereof in foreign currencies at the rate of exchange specified in the Trust Agreement. Subject to the conditions hereinafter stated, the Company offers to make payment of the above-mentioned interest in these Notes at par. Holders of the above-mentioned securities desiring to avail themselves of this offer are requested to deposit their coupons NOT LATER THAN THE FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1914, with the

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, EITHER AT ITS NEW YORK OFFICE, 140 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY, OR AT ITS LONDON OFFICE, 33 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E. C.,

Or at such other offices as may from time to time be designated. Temporary receipts will be issued for coupons deposited.

This offer may, at the election of the Company, become effective if within said period holders of the above securities to the amount of not less than 75% thereof shall have deposited their coupons or otherwise satisfactorily signified their assent thereto. It shall become effective if holders shall have so assented to the amount of not less than 85% thereof.

If this offer shall become effective, Notes will be delivered as soon thereafter as they be ready. If this offer shall not become effective, the deposited coupons will be delivered to the bearers of the receipts representing the same, on presentation and surrender thereof.

Dated New York, March 28, 1914.

FERROCARRILES NACIONALES DE MEXICO,
(National Railways of Mexico.)
By E. N. BROWN, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST AND REFUNDING MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE PRINCETON LIGHT, HEAT & POWER COMPANY, DUE FEBRUARY 1ST, 1939.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Successor by merger to The Trust Company of America, Trustee under mortgage of the Princeton Light, Heat & Power Company, dated February 1, 1909, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it of as many bonds secured thereby as will exhaust the sum of Three thousand two hundred and 95-100 ($3,200.95) Dollars, in accordance with the sinking fund provisions of said mortgage.

Written offers of sale of said bonds, or any part thereof, at a certain price with accrued interest, together with the bonds, to be filed with the undersigned Trustee on or before twelve o'clock noon, April 15th, 1914, at which time said offers will be opened. The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

New York, N. Y., March 30th, 1914.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Successor Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice-President.

KNOXVILLE RAILWAY & LIGHT CO. Forty-Year Consolidated Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1945.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, successor to Standard Trust Company of New York, Trustee, under the Indenture securing the above issue, dated Sept. 1, 1905, HEREBY INVITES proposals for the sale of as many of the above bonds as can be purchased for the sum of Eighteen thousand three hundred and thirty-nine dollars and fifty-five cents. ($18,339.55.) Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, until 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, April 3d, 1914. Bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding 107½ and accrued interest,) will be accepted proportionately and paid for on Monday, April 6th, 1914, upon delivery, together with accrued interest to that date.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By A. J. HEMPHILL, President.
March 6, 1914.

A.A.—Wanted Stocks & Bonds

Owner leaving town, will exchange well located New York property various equities, $1,000, $3,000, $5,000, $10,000, $17,000, $35,000, $60,000, $300,000; apartments, lofts, also unsecured, for stocks or bonds of equal value. P.O. Box 148, Manhattan.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF COMPUTING—TABULATING—RECORDING CO.
6% 20-Year Sinking Fund Bonds
DUE JULY 1, 1941.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as provided in Article VI. of the Indenture, dated July 15, 1911, securing the above bonds, that sealed offers will be received until 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, April 14, 1914, at the office of the undersigned, 140 Broadway, New York, for the sale of sufficient bonds at not exceeding 105% of par and accrued interest, to exhaust the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000.) Offers should be sealed and addressed to the TRUST DEPARTMENT. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By A. J. HEMPHILL, President.
March 26th, 1914.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Albany, N. Y., March 23, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and the Annual Election of Directors of THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, and of three Inspectors of Election, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Union Depot, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on the third Wednesday, (being the 15th day,) of April, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

The Hudson River Connecting Railroad Corporation.

Albany, N. Y., March 23, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE HUDSON RIVER CONNECTING RAILROAD CORPORATION, for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Union Depot, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on the third Wednesday, (being the 15th day,) of April, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon.

DWIGHT W PARDEE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of Five Hundred and Forty Park Avenue will be held at the office of the company, Room 1,008, Singer Building, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, April 13th, 1914, at 4 P. M.

ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
New York, March 30th, 1914.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Please take notice that the co-partnership heretofore existing between MORRIS KLEIN and GUSTAV COHEN, under the firm name and style of KLEIN & COHEN, at 132 Bleecker St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that said business will be liquidated by the undersigned, who has assumed the payment of all firm obligations.

MORRIS KLEIN.
Dated, March 27th, 1914.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF RAILROAD PROPERTY.

Under and by virtue of a decree of Tattnall Superior Court, rendered April 11, 1913, signed by Honorable Walter W. Shepard, Judge, in the case of HENRY TALMADGE & COMPANY vs. THE PERKINS LUMBER COMPANY et al., pending in Tattnall Superior Court, the undersigned will, on the seventh day of April, 1914, at eleven o'clock A. M., central time, at the front door of the Court House of Tattnall County, in Reidsville, Georgia, put up and expose to sale at public auction to the highest bidder all and singular:

The Railroad known as the Register & Glennville Railroad, extending from Register, Georgia, to Glennville, Georgia, including the rights of way, locomotives, cars and equipment, and all things or property, real, personal, or mixed, belonging to or used, or designed for the use of, or in connection with said railroad.

No bid will be received unless at the time of making same the bidder shall deposit with the receivers the sum of Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000.00) as a pledge that he will make good his bid if, upon being reported, the same is accepted by the Court.

Sale to be made subject to confirmation by the Court and the right is reserved to accept or reject any bid.

Upon confirmation of the sale by the Court the purchaser shall pay to the Receivers in cash such sums of money as the Court may direct.

For further details regarding the terms and for more specific description of the property to be sold reference is had to the said decree which is on file in the Clerk's office of Tattnall Superior Court at Reidsville, Georgia, or information may be had of the undersigned at Savannah, Georgia.

W. V. DAVIS,
W. B. STILLWELL, and
GEORGE W. TIEDEMAN,
Receivers, Savannah, Ga.

RECEIVERS' SALE

BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES District Court, on Monday, March 30th, 1914, at 10 A. M., on the premises of the J. M. Washburne Company, 521 Broome Street, Manhattan, New York City,

Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, sells a stock of merchandise for CONFECTIONERS' AND BAKERS' SUPPLIES, together with large stock of fruits, syrups, extracts, chocolate, cocoa, machinery for manufacturing confectioners' and bakers' tinware, four copper-jacketed kettles for fruit preserving, four double delivery wagons, one single delivery wagon, office furniture, safe, and also all the right, title, and interest of the Receivers in and to the good-will of the business, including outstanding accounts receivable of the J. M. Washburne Company, and of the Receivers of said Company as of the 30th day of March, 1914, and also the unexpired term of a certain lease of the said premises for $5,500 per year, expiring April 30th, 1916; the offering for sale of this lease shall not be considered, however, as an assumption of said lease by the undersigned Receivers.

Said sale is subject to the approval of the Court.

Said property may be inspected on the premises, 521 Broome Street, New York City, on any day before March 30th, 1914, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., and further particulars may be obtained by application to Archibald Douglas, Receiver, 233 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, or to J. Fred. Alsgood, Attorney for Receivers, 280 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, or on the premises, 521 Broome Street, Manhattan, New York City.

Dated New York, March 24th, 1914.

CYRUS ZIEGENBEIN,
ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS,
Receivers in Equity of
J. M. Washburne Company.
J. FRED. ALSGOOD, Attorney for Receivers.
280 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Hotel DENNIS
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
The hotel with the distinctive features
Facing the sea and overlooking the famous Boardwalk. Every room connected with private bath or having hot and cold running water. Capacity 600.
WALTER J. BUZBY

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL
on the Beach,
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
COTTAGES IN DIRECT CONNECTION WITH HOTEL.
CAPACITY 600 ORCHESTRA OF SOLOISTS.
Reservations are now being made for Easter.

HOTEL RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra and afternoon and evening dancing.

Leading high-class, moderate-rate hotel.
ALBEMARLE Virginia Av., near Beach. Steam-heated rooms, elevator, private baths, sun parlors; French chefs; evening dinners. Special Spring rates, $2 up daily, $10 up wkly. Booklet. J. P. COPE.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

ATLANTIC CITY.—Handsomely furnished 15-room cottage, 2 baths, for Summer season, starting immediately. 219 Pacific Av. ALSO 5-room apartment, attractively furnished, for Easter month. One block from Steel Pier. Reasonable. Apply 219 Pacific Av.

Glaslyn-Chatham Park Place, 3d House from Beach. Steam Heat; Sun Parlor; Elevator to street level; running water, private baths; unobstructed ocean view. NATHAN L. JONES.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD
GOLF and a variety of outdoor sports. Trap shooting.
POLO during March and April; International Practice Games.
PRINCETON DAY at the Laurel House, theatricals and dancing, Easter Monday.

Laurel House
(Regular season October to June.)
Booklet.
A. J. MURPHY, Manager.
C. V. MURPHY, Asst. Manager.

THE COUNTRY'S SUPPLY OF MEAT

Report on the Problem by a Committee of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

NO REAL CAUSE FOR ALARM

Future Supplies Will Not Depend on Imports, but Will Come from Domestic Sources.

In a report on the problem of the meat supply of the country the Committee on Statistics and Standards of the United States Chamber of Commerce reaches the conclusion that an impartial and careful survey of the field "fails to disclose any genuine cause for alarm, but rather that excessively high prices and declining supplies are but temporary phases of an economic problem of whose satisfactory solution there can be no reasonable doubt."

The present apprehension, in the opinion of the committee, is based largely upon the study of partial and often superficial statistics and the usual tendency to judge the future by the events of the last few years alone.

"Nearly all events in nature," they say, "have a tendency to operate in cycles, and the error is constantly made of mistaking the arc of the circle for a permanent departure in the shape of a straight line. There exists to-day a widespread, but entirely erroneous, belief that the apparent decreasing meat supply of food with a steadily increasing population is a permanent tendency. That, likewise, it will become more and more accentuated as time goes on, with the natural results of still higher prices of meat and constantly increasing importations."

A series of charts are given, based on the figures of the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture and corrected for the census dates, 1890, 1900 and 1910, by Bureau of Census statistics. These indicate, according to the committee, "a series of ups and downs, rather than a steady tendency to decrease. While it is true that population has increased steadily during this series of years, yet it is equally true that the number of cattle per 100 of population is practically the same now as in 1870, and this, after all, is the crux of the situation." The recent trend, however, as shown by the charts is downward and the exports of beef and mutton products show a general tendency to decrease, while the imports show the opposite.

In discussing the causes of the shortage of cattle and sheep, the first one mentioned is the restriction of the areas for profitable grazing because of cultivation. Then, too, within the past decade, unfavorable weather has been a serious factor, and other causes have had their effect. As the committee states it: "There have been seasons of protracted Summer heat and drought where both water and grass dried up and sheep and cattle in the Southwest perished by hundreds of thousands. Following these disastrous Summers came Winters of almost unparalleled severity, accompanied by deep snows and destructive blizzards. In some sections of the West and Northwest the losses ran from 25 to 50 per cent. of the entire herds." A further cause of decrease in cattle was the shortage in crops in many sections during the hot, dry Summers and Falls of 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1913. In the case of hogs, the principal causes of shortage were the high prices of feed during the four drought years, and, most serious of all, the destructive ravages of hog cholera during the past few years in the West, Northwest, Central West, and South.

The committee does not believe that much can be expected from imports of beef from Argentina, Australia, Canada, Brazil, or Mexico. In all except the last named causes similar to those in this country are operating to decrease the supply in proportion to population. To domestic sources, it is believed, point must look for any permanent relief in the future. In these great promise is found.

The Panhandle of Texas is an example of one of the new and important sources of future supply. There is an area of 30,000,000 square miles on which are a number of windmills that pump up the water at small cost. These are fast changing the country from vast grazing ranges to a number of small stock farms on which are grown such hardy plants for stock feed as milo maize, kaffir corn, cowpeas, and also alfalfa. The comparatively small size of these farms makes it possible to protect the live stock against blizzards. Indications are that a greater number as well as a better quality of cattle will be raised than when the plains were vast ranches. In addition, the large and steadily growing areas under irrigation in many parts of the West and Southwest and the dry farming will afford opportunity for stock raising. In portions of Oklahoma the bankers require of farmers to whom they loan money that for each head of live stock there shall be the necessary acreage of sorghum grains or cowpeas. In the States further East, where the rainfall can be more depended on, the raising of stock on the farms is becoming not only a matter of direct profit, but one of the essentials of proper farm management. "It is one of the truisms of economics," says the committee, "that the high price of any article greatly stimulates the supply, and this is naturally what may be expected to steadily increase the raising of stock on the farms."

But the promise of the greatest new source of supply, in the committee's judgment, comes from the Southern States. The ravages of the boll weevil forced the farmers there to raise food for themselves and for stock. This grew into a habit until now the States are raising nearly one-third of the total corn production as well as growing more alfalfa every year. The only obstacle to the South's becoming the ideal cattle section is the Texas fever tick. This is being overcome by a systematic campaign which has already resulted in freeing from the pest about one-fifth of the area originally infested, and will in a few years dispose of it altogether.

Hog raising also offers great promise. These animals can well be raised on small farms, and the forces that tend to make cattle raising more difficult render the raising of hogs easier and more profitable. Hog cholera, which was the active factor in reducing the supply of these animals, is now easily controlled.

With sheep it is another matter, and the committee does not think the outlook so encouraging. "Sheep in large numbers," they say, "are peculiarly the product of a primitive and thinly settled country, and we shall have to reverse entirely our present methods if we are to depend upon the farm for our meat supply of sheep, though there are signs of an obvious tendency in that direction. Sheep are raised principally for their wool, and this is only economical when done in large numbers. Much, therefore, will depend upon whether it is found profitable to raise sheep and lambs for meat supply, with wool only as a by-product."

Other factors to be considered are the great growth of the poultry industry and the decline per capita in consumption of meat as food. As to the last mentioned, not only has vegetarianism increased, but people generally use more cereals, fruits, vegetables, and nuts instead of so much meat.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Cloudy, prob. rain. M., Tu.; warmer M.; mod. var. winds.

S. Car., Ga., Fla.—Cloudy M., Tu.; l. var. winds.

Ala., Utah, Miss., La., W. Tex.—Cloudy, prob. showers M., Tu.

E. Tex.—Fair M., Tu.

Okla.—Showers M. Tu. unsett.

Ark., Tenn., Ky.—Showers M., prob. Tu.

Ohio—Cloudy, prob. rain M., Tu.; mod. var. winds.

Ind.—Showers M. Tu. unsettl., prob. showers in s.

Ill.—Rain M.; colder in n. and cen. Tu. cloudy; mod. n. and n. e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Rain M. Tu. unsettl.; mod. n. and n. e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy M., preceded by rain or snow. Tu. cloudy.

Wis.—Cloudy M., Tu.; mod. n. and n. e. winds.

Minn., Iowa, N. Dak.—Cloudy M. Tu. Mo.—Showers; colder M. Tu. cloudy.

S. Dak., Neb.—Unsettl. prob. rain M., Tu.

Kan.—Cloudy M., colder in s. [illegible] prob. rain.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Parcel Post Extension.

The protest made by the Merchants' Association against the extension of the parcel post has been referred to the Post Office Department by President Wilson. Mr. Marble, the President of the association, has been informed by Assistant Postmaster General Roper that the statements in the protest "will receive very careful consideration."

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Hats Here and Abroad.

A jobber in hats, who returned from abroad recently, remarked on the willingness of foreign manufacturers in his line to cater to the requirements of this market. They recognize, he said, that what is wanted here is different in many respects to what is demanded abroad, and consequently they are constantly on the lookout for styles and designs to copy. What prevents them from doing the business here that they otherwise get, he explained, are the continual changes in headgear, changes that they have very little opportunity to learn until it is too late. He expressed the opinion that domestic manufacturers are given very little opportunity, because of the lower wages paid abroad, of extending their business so as to include the foreign markets.

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The Question of a Free Port.

In January, Prof. Philip B. Kennedy of New York University made a report on a comparative study of conditions in the free ports of Europe and this port. A digest of this is contained in a pamphlet which has been issued by the Merchants' Association. Prof. Kennedy is of the opinion that the establishment of a free port here, modeled on that of Hamburg, would be a great advantage. The Foreign Trade Committee of the association has taken up the matter and say that it merits serious consideration. With the view of doing this, public hearings will be held in the near future to obtain the opinions of merchants and shippers and "of all those expert in dealing with kindred problems whose attendance can be secured."

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Newtown Creek and the Mississippi

Some interesting figures have been compiled to show the importance of Newtown Creek from the commercial standpoint. Curiously enough, the basis of comparison adopted is the tonnage carried on it and that on the Mississippi River. The latter stream is about 1,000 miles in length from St. Paul to New Orleans. According to the latest figures, 5,500,000 tons of freight are annually carried on it. In 1911, 5,435,016 tons of freight were handled on Newtown Creek, and the following year nearly five millions. The creek shows up even better when the values of the freight are considered. It is estimated that the freight on the Mississippi is about $82,500,000, while that on Newtown Creek footed up $225,416,028 in 1912. When the dredging now going on in Newtown Creek is completed, a great increase in tonnage of the waterway is expected.

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Lumber Men's Insurance.

Among the other employers of labor who are forming mutual insurance companies under the Workmen's Compensation act is the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association. An organization has been formed with Maurice E. Preisch of the Haines Lumber Company as President and E. P. Perry as General Manager. Tentative rates, based on the experience in other States, have been adopted for presentation to the Superintendent of Insurance for approval. The rates will be no higher than those of stock companies and the policy of "safety first" will assure a saving in the shape of dividends as well as a gradual lowering of rates. It is believed that, with the proper amount of patronage and support by the lumber industry, the company will not only be able to handle its risks but, through a careful selection of such risks, careful management and a strict inspection system, to return to its policyholders substantial dividends. The Executive Committee of the company consists of the President and General Manager, ex-officio, and Martin J. H. Hoban, Rufus L. Sisson, R. R. Griswold, A. R. Carr and Frederick Cleveland.

SPUR TRACK CHARGES.

Lumbermen Give Reasons Why They Should Not Be Made.

The lumbermen have come out in opposition to the proposal to have the railways make a charge for the spotting or placing of cars for loading or unloading on so-called private side tracks or industry spurs. A brief, giving their views, has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association.

They say that it has been the policy for many years for the roads of this country and Canada to encourage the building of spurs, and this has enabled the carriers to develop their traffic enormously with little or no expense to them. The railroad rate has always been recognized as covering not only the conveyance of a shipment but the full service, which includes furnishing the car, a proper place to load it, the conveyance of the car and its terminal delivery. Where there are no spur tracks, the present rate includes placing the car at the public team track at destination in an accessable position for unloading.

"This," say the lumber men, "constitutes a service which is not obtained by the industries having spur tracks. The delivery on an industry spur is not supplemental to any other delivery. Freight cars arriving at break-up yards are there segregated and switched to the various tracks to which they are ordered; some are placed on industry spurs while others are placed on public team tracks. In either event there is a switching movement and, if a shipper or receiver pays for a team track delivery and does not receive it, but receives a spur track delivery which costs the carrier no more and in the majority of cases less, he should not be compelled to pay a charge for a service which has not been rendered, but on the contrary it may well be argued that he should be required to pay less for accepting delivery at a point which is less expensive to the carrier. These industry spurs form a part of the carriers' terminal facilities and should be so considered."

The advantages to the carrier are next considered. Thus, a spur track assures to the carrier both inbound and outbound traffic, and is so recognized. It increases the terminal facilities of the carriers at little or no expense to themselves, and so saves them interest, taxes, insurance, maintenance, operation, &c., besides reducing their liability.

In the lumber industry, it is stated, cars are generally loaded or unloaded from the spurs within a few hours, the average being less than twenty-four hours. This gives the carrier the use of the car fully that many hours in advance of what could possibly be obtained by public team track delivery. It thus saves at least one day's per diem.

PROSPERITY IN PHILIPPINES.

Industries Rapidly Recovering from Effect of Drought.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Apparently complete recovery from the effects of the drought and storms that almost paralyzed the trade and farming activities of the Philippines last year was announced to-day by the Bureau of Insular Affairs.

The total imports for the year just ended amounted to only $53,312,786, or $8,355,165 less than for 1912, while the exports were $7,011,782 less than in 1912.

The 1914 sugar crop, now in process of harvesting, however, is confidently expected to surpass all recent records, while the cocoanut and hemp plantations are expected soon to resume normal productions.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALTOONA—L. Burgman; wash dresses, skirts; 15 E. 26th.
BRISTOL, Tenn.—Mahoney, Jones Company; J. A. Mahoney; notions, furnishing goods; 350 Broadway; Albert.
CHICAGO—The Fair; A. Guthman; ladies', misses' coats, suits, dresses; 225 4 Av.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Albert Levy, rugs; 604 Broadway.
CHICAGO—S. Solomon & Co.; S. Solomon, millinery; Latham.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; Miss D. Samuels, ladies' collars, ruchings, laces; 200 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Addison Cloak & Suit Co.; Miss Kelly; coats, suits, skirts, waists; 30 W. 32.
DULUTH—F. A. Patrick & Co.; W. H. Bruen; ladies' waists, skirts, coats, suits, wrappers; 43 Leonard.
ELMIRA—J. J. Flanagan, E. Flanagan; notions, ladies' garments; 200 5 Av.; Grand.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; A. Taylor, domestics; 2 Walker.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; J. Bergman, wash dresses, wash skirts; 15 E. 26th.
KANSAS CITY—Burnham-Munger-Root D. G. Co.; G. Mueller, jobs, seconds; 43 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY—George B. Peck D. G. Co.; W. F. Wirth, domestics; 2 Walker.
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—The Vogue; I. J. Levin; coats, suits; 142 W. 26.
MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis D. G. Co.; G. La Vissoneire, cloaks, suits, waists; 432 4th Av.
MORRISTOWN, Tenn.—Myers Dry Goods Company; W. S. Myers; notions, furnishing goods; 350 Broadway; Albert.
OKLAHOMA CITY—M. B. Blake, dry goods; Albert.
PAWTUCKET—Shartenberg & Robinson; J. Shartenberg, dry goods; 75 Spring.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; W. G. Madore, linens; 27 W. 26th.
PORTLAND, Me.—Coronet Mfg. Co.; H. Maimon, wash goods; 31 Union Square; Hoffman House.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; Miss L. Bernard; cloaks, suits, waists; 432 4 Av.
RICHMOND—Richmond D. G. Co.; E. B. Sydnor, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; L. Englander, ladies' coats, suits; 1,261 Bwy.
ST. LOUIS—Peck & Gentles; A. Frank, millinery; Cumberland.
ST. LOUIS—Addison Cloak & Suit Co.; S. Gilston; coats, suits, skirts, waists; 39 W. 32.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr D. G. Co.; H. W. Warren, flannels, white goods; 37 W. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bros. Dry Goods Company; Miss M. Jones, muslin underwear; 31 Union Square.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss A. Bird, dresses; M. W. Ecker, silks; 214 Church.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Barr & Fuller Dry Goods Company; R. E. Lazrone; dress goods, silks; 37 W. 26.
SYRACUSE—L. A. Witherill; Miss Bemis; children's wear; 18 W. 27.
TOLEDO—W. L. Milner Co.; R. M. A. Williams, men's furn. goods, ladies', children's knit underwear, hosiery, umbrellas; 20 W. 22d.
WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; J. M. Goldenberg, cloth suits, silk dresses; 15 W. 26th.
WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; Miss M. Curran; gloves; 334 4 Av.

Business Notices.

40 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

Salesman with large following in Pennsylvania and New York desires strong line of combinations, corset covers and skirts as side line. Only those who can fill large orders need apply. J. S. Haas, Manager of South Jersey Underwear Company, 121 West 27th St.

SALESMAN wanted on ladies' silk waists; must have a good trade for office and department store. Z 251 Times.

Woman's wear mailing list of retail stores; guaranteed perfect for one year. United Merchandise Reporters, 1,269 Broadway.

Wanted for a SPRING SPECIAL SALE
Merchandise of the Better Grades
below regular value
for prompt cash
500 DRESSES, 500 SUITS, 500 COATS, SILKS, DRESS GOODS, WASH GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, WOMEN'S NECKWEAR, 1,000 DOZ. HOSIERY, 500 DOZ. TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, 100 DOZ. CORSETS, LINES OF MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, 25 CASES OF MEN'S, WOMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR, 300 DOZ. SILK GLOVES, 100 DOZ. KID GLOVES, 500 PIECES OF RIBBONS, &c., &c., &c.
Call with samples (ask for Merchandise Office), or telephone Market 6100, any morning before 11 A. M.
W. V. SNYDER CO.
Broad St., Newark, N. J.

FIXTURES AND EQUIPMENT
of the HUGO HEIMAN CO. MARKET, on the premises, St. John's Place and Troy Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., entire plant, which cost $40,000 to install a year ago.

18-Ton Ice Machine
Driven by 35-H. P. motor with 6,800 feet piping and 24 50-lb. moulds; 7-gal. per minute Arsenal Wet, (with 7½-H. P. motor;) Stump & Briene Pumps, Hobart Meat Grinders with ¾ to 1½ H. P. motors, Wrought Iron Tracking, Single and Double Trolley Hooks, 600 Lineal Feet of Display Showcases with marble base and plate glass tops and shelves, 4 Marble Base Cashiers' Offices, Exhaust Blowers with 5½-H. P. motors, 5,000 Feet Shelving, 500 Feet Marble Base Counters, Ice Houses and Boxes, Delicatessen Butter and Egg Boxes, 35 Fairbanks Scales, 2 National Cash Registers, Office Furniture and Fittings, Desks, Filing Cabinets, Safes, 2 Dalton Adding Machines, Bundy Time Recorder and a thousand other utensils pertaining to an establishment of this kind.
AUCT. OFFICE, 582 BROADWAY, B'KLYN, N. Y. 'Phone 4241 Williamsburg.

FURS

The entire high-grade Stock and Fixtures of the GUTLOHN FUR CO., prior to their removal, inventoried at over $10,000, will be sold to-morrow, Tuesday, March 31st, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., on premises, 150 BROADWAY, near 11th St., N. Y., by D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer. This stock consists of a very fine line of Persian Lamb, Broadtail, Ermine, Hudson Seal, Skunk, Mink, Fitch, Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Lynx, Black, White, Red, Cross, Kitt and Sitka Foxes. Also a line of Raccoon, Possum, Chinchilla Squirrel, Civet Cat, Jap Mink Sets, Scarfs, Muffs, and an elegant line of Coats, all made up for this season in the very latest models. Also a stock of Raw Skins, consisting of Minks, Ermines, Sables, Flying Squirrel, Persian Lamb and Caracul.

In addition to this I will sell a very fine collection of Mounted Heads, Horns, etc., consisting of Life-size, Mounted Deer, Racoon, Fawn, Persian Lamb, Otter, Porcupine, Mountain Goat, Elk, Deer and Caribou. Also all the elaborate fixtures of said premises, which will be open for inspection

TO-DAY, MONDAY, MARCH 30TH,
from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

All the above to be sold strictly without reserve. Also goods stored by Miss J. Walbaum, Black Lynx Muff; Mrs. Eddinger, Sable Muff; Miss Humberdill, Fur-lined Coat; Mr. Ziener, Fur-lined Coat and Cap; Mr. Fairbanks, Near Seal Coney Coat, Black Pony Coat; Mrs. Morgan, Near Seal Coat; Mrs. Barrett, Near Seal Coat, will be sold for their account.

For Information Telephone Spring 4399.

625 PIECES
Fine Spring Worsteds, Serges, &c.
120 LOTS
High Cost Merchant Tailoring Suitings
also Alpaca, Serges, Linings—all new desirable goods for present wants.
Tomorrow, Tuesday at 10 o'Clock,
BURLING & DOLE, Auctr's.
7 & 9 Greene St., N. Y.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

TO SUBLET
Fine Business Location
At Great Sacrifice.
Centrally located on West 40th St. between Broadway and 6th Av., in modern building; 2,278 square feet; lease expires Oct. 1, 1915, with privilege of renewal.
Must sublet. Immediate possession.
TUNGSTOLIER WORKS, Room 207.
Tel. Bryant 6643. 105 West 40th St.

Wash Goods Sale

Commencing Tomorrow, Tuesday, March 31st, and Continuing Wednesday, April 1st

Early Season Specials

Seasonable and Desirable Wash Fabrics in Complete Color Assortments, Plain Shades and Printed Fancies at Unusually Attractive Prices.

Poplins Eponge Lawns Linenes
Tissues Crepes Voiles Batistes
Challies Organdies 32-in. Ginghams
Rice Voiles Silk and Cotton Fancies

JOBS, SHORTS AND SECONDS

We have secured many bargains to offer for this Sale—particularly in Crepes and Ratines.

THE H.B.CLAFLIN COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS DISTRIBUTORS CONVERTERS
Worth & Church Streets New York

No Goods at Retail

STEWART-HEES CO.
FLOWERS & FEATHERS
25 WEST 45TH ST.
PHONE Bryant 2666

AUCTION SALES.
MERCHANDISE.
FIRE UNDERWRITERS' SALE.
Manufacturer's and Jobber's Stock.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1914,
At 10:30 A. M., at our Salesroom,
46-50 WORCESTER ST., N. Y. CITY.
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
Inventorying about $30,000 of the well-known brand,
AMERICAN BEAUTY FLOSS
Consisting of
100,000 DOZEN S

USING SCIENCE TO TEST GOODS

Machines Installed in the Appraiser's Warehouse for Examining Textile Fabrics.

WHAT CONDITIONING MEANS

Cases Where the Amount of Duty on Imports Depends on the Quantity of Moisture.

By the installation during the past week of the latest type of conditioning machinery in the Appraiser's Warehouse in this city New York is probably placed in the lead among ports of the world in the matter of the scientific examination of cotton, woolen, and other fabrics, as well as yarns, as a means of determining the exact duties to accrue on imported merchandise. The conditioning room, which was equipped under the supervision of F. A. Higgins, Appraiser of the Port, is under the direction of Eugene R. Pickrell, Government Chemist in charge.

The Tariff act of 1913 provides for cotton yarn and cloth at an ad valorem rate, and establishes the lines of demarcation of the various classifications according to the yarn number. In determining the number of the yarn the Treasury Department has decided that "whenever the weight is found within 5 per cent. of its given equivalent weight in the table it will be necessary to make further trials of at least four samples, and if the average weight is again found to be within 5 per cent. the sample must be conditioned; that is, dried to bone dryness and a regain of 8½ per cent. added back."

As Dr. Pickrell explained yesterday, bone dryness of the cotton yarn or cloth is a condition in which all moisture is expelled, and this is only accomplished by drying to a constant weight in a circulating atmosphere at a temperature of 110 degrees Centrigrade. The regain of 8½ per cent. added to the bone dry weight would give the weight of the cotton yarn or cloth as if it had been subjected to an atmospheric condition of about 70 degrees Centigrade temperature and 65 per cent. relative humidity. The number of the yarn calculated on this weight would be the size of the yarn, provided it had been subjected for a sufficient period of time to these standard atmospheric conditions.

In order to determine accurately the bone dry weight a type of machine known as the Fress electric conditioning oven has been installed in the laboratory. It is the second of its kind to be manufactured, the other one having recently been placed in the Textile Division of the Bureau of Standards at Washington. In describing the new apparatus Dr. Pickrell said:

"This oven is electrically heated with a regulator so that any specific constant temperature can be maintained, and to expedite the drying the circulation of heated air supplied to the oven is artificially adjusted by means of a motor-driven fan. It contains ten wire baskets (holders of the yarn or cloth) which are attached to a movable carrier so the baskets can be brought into position under the weighing balance and weighed within the oven.

"On top of the oven is an analytical balance of 100 grammes capacity and one-tenth of a milligramme sensibility, one arm of which is attached to a connecting rod which passes through an orifice into the oven. With this apparatus samples of both yarn and cloth can be subjected to a specified constant temperature in a circulating atmosphere until all of the moisture has been expelled, and can then be weighed without danger of absorption of any moisture from the atmosphere.

For the present, it was said yesterday, the conditioning apparatus will be confined to testing cotton yarns and fabrics, but if the necessity arises the Government plant will be able to handle wool yarn and fabrics with ease. While thus far the customs authorities have not been obliged to resort to the elaborate conditioning process employed in the examination of cotton goods, it later may be found desirable to put certain wool yarns and cloths through the same process. The following example has been given to show why a conditioning test is needed:

A standard basis of 840 yards to the pound for No. 1 cotton yarn is used, which would give 8,400 yards to the pound for a No. 20 two-ply yarn. Assume the excessive moisture in the yarn to be 4 per cent. Then it would figure only 8,077 yards to the pound, which would indicate the count of the yarn to be about 19.4, or close to the dividing line between the 10 per cent. and the 7½ per cent. duties. Five per cent. of excessive moisture would give the yarn moisture enough to classify it below No. 19, which would mean a lower duty and a loss to the Government.

Such mistakes will be practically impossible under the new system, and it is expected that the monetary saving, to both the Government and the importers, will run into large sums annually. Considerable uncertainty as to the proper duty to levy, which means loss of time and annoyance, will be avoided also. It is hoped to establish a system of moisture content that will be as applicable to the dryness of a city like Denver as to the dampness of a city like Boston. The sizing contained in imported cloth will also be tested, the new law requiring that the excessive sizing of the past be discontinued.

The new method put into effect some time ago for determining the average yarn count in cotton cloth, as specified in Schedule I., is said to be working out well. This method results in the following formula: Divide the thread count per square inch by the weight in grains of one three-hundredth of a square yard and the quotient will be the average number. This system is being put into operation at the chief ports of the country.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

DISTRICT COURT.—Hough, J. Bankruptcy Discharges.

Frank W Wheeler.
William R Dieckman.
Elmer E Ganny.
Sophie Diamond.
Solomon Horowitz.
Henry Schneider.
Bloom & Goodman.
A & J Rosen.
Earle W Isles.
Abraham Rafsky.
Morris Leaser.
Ansel M Willis.
Peter J Maischoss.
Isaac Hess.
Henry Harris.
J C Hopkins & Co.
Geo Sperber.
Fred H Beiswanger.
Joseph Walkenberg.
Henry B Blauvelt.
C P Dos Santos.
Jesse A Fitzpatrick.
Jacob Amron.
Samuel Altschiller.
D M Kahn & Co.
Jacob Halem.
Meyer Rubin.
Sol Silverstein.
Athens Knit Co.
Greenleaf & Jaffe.
Under objections:
William A McCrea.
Roy H Anderson.
William Padernacert
A H & S Welsinger.

Adjourned case:
Jos Horowitz.
Involuntary case:
Petition<H Siegel & Co
Motions.
H Bischoff & Co.
Nelson, B'stein & G.
McVickar, G'llard & G
C W Whitman &Co,(2)
Architects Ltd Bronze
Foch & Rubin.
Paul Nitke.
Albert Klenk.
Louis Malvin & Co.
Joseph Di Benedetto.
K Marks & Co.
Joseph Kopald.
J L Kesner & Co (2),
Neal Farnham.
Morris Goldberg.
Knick Brass Goods Co.
Marnee Ship Bldg.
Lewis A Cole.
David Reinbarg.
Druss Bros.
J L Kesner & Co (2).
N Y R E Security.
J Jungman (2).
Hollins & Co (2).
Clydeford Const.
Talbot & Poggi.
Benj Somerville.
S Landaw.
Bernard Spatz.

DISTRICT COURT.—Mayer, J. Equity calendar.
Rogers<J Rogers Silver Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
People<Brunari. Easton et al.<same.
Ryder<O'Dell & Eddy. Jacobs<Schulte.
Dailey<Stoll. Dowling<Hastings.
Fray<NY State N Bk. Yates<Yates.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

SUPREME COURT—Part I.—Weeks, J. Litigated motions.

Holophane<Nygatt.
Leve<Rosenstein.
In re Carrier.
Bache<Willner.
Apfel<Harris.
N Y C, &c, RR<Shiner & Co.
Columbia Mach<Koehler & Co.
Chem Process<Nell.
Brom<Brown.
Farrell<Thompson.
Tompkins<Moloney.
Rogers<Farmer.
Hecht<Sabo & Co.
Willner<I R T.
Gould<Crandall.
Horton<Same.
Brodsky<Lyons.
Panama<Apart Holdg.
Levy-Stiefel<Soslow.
In re Kilpatrick.
Wallach<Bayuk.
Bamford<Eames.
Prince<Globe & Rutgers.
Hud River Tele<NYC.
Trowbridge<Fox.
Slaviz<Levenson.
Mulcahy & Gibson<L V.
Stern<Geissman.
Epstein<Epstein.
Savage<Kerrer.
Thorn<Thorn.
Kramer<Kramer.
Brymm<Brymm.
Puzik<Kollar.
Cosine<Calhoun Con.
J Borkel & Co<Hollender.
O'Donohue<Mayer.
Rankin<Harrison.
Gottehrer<Gottehrer.
In re CNY (Guerlain St.)
In re Auto Bd of Trade.
Ezberg<Borst.
Altoria Rty<Delacy.
Met Sav Bk<Thedford.
Purdy<Diederich.
Blake<Hayes.
Same<Same.
McKee<McKnight.
Keller<Keller.
Socy R P Widows<Marsaco.
Hebrew Delmonico.
N Y Trust<Gross.
Porter<Dobbs.
In re Farley.
Quochy<Letschky.
Holtz Mach<Scofield Eng.
Gray<Gray.
In re Rosenberg.
People ex rel Harborough Hotel<Feitner.
Williams<CNY.
Dalton<Rappolt.
Estatuto<Harris.
Lawyers Mtge<Watson
Kelly<Kelly.
McGil<Krausch.
Block<Nussbaum.
Cunningham<Bedell.
Boylan<Mail & Exp.
Same<Same.

PART II.—Page, J.—Ex parte business.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. adjourned for the term.

Trial Terms.

PART VII.—Hendrick, J.
Case on—Faucett<Seiff. No day calendar.

PART XV.—Dugro, J. Case on—Nicola<Bethany Baptist Church. No day calendar.

PARTS II., III., IV., V., VI., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII. adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S

Estates of:
Benj T Babbitt.
Elisabeth J Duffell.
Catherine A De Peyster
Mary A Cawalh.
Dani E Barry.
Wills for probate:
Nellie Hennessey.
Louis Becker.
Mary Frawley.
Martin O'Brien.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. adjourned for the term.

Hynds<14 St Store.
In re Same.
In re Same.
In re Same.
M J Ward<Goelet.
Wildman<Jones.
Kinsley<Woman's Hos
Same<Same.
Carden R & C<Swigild
Brody, Adler & Koch Co<Hachstadter.
Stiles<Dowd.
In re Siegel.
Fonda<Fonda.
Mosner<Mosner.
Tecter<Daniel.
Kwileckl<Dzikowska.
Bush<Bush.
Justice<Justice.
Dolognino<Shotland.
In re Crawford R E.
Cont Dist<Am Cotton Oil.
Coventry<Kaufman.
Webber<Hay Foundry.
Olsen<McMullen.
Delhi<Ryesdale Est.
Hebel<Nachemson.
Place<Halstead.
Grotheer<Schierenbeck
Atkinson<Atkinson.
D Dock Say In<Farrell
Same<Farrell.
Sears<Sears.
Sherman<De Ryther.
Malatesta<Emp City Subway.
Schutzberger<Schutzberger.
Fowler<Fowler.
Fried<Fried.
Morgenstern<Morgenstern.
Weintraub<Rialto Rty Co.
Wodraska<Wodraska.
Meacham<Morgantown &c, RR.
Tashjian<Spongeman.
Penfield<M Vernon Trust.
Doull Miller<Durham.
Jermyn<Searing.
People<Cipollaro.
Page<Page.
Dickinson<Tysen.
Matado Rity<Faulhaber.
Vonhuitz<Saltonstall.
Landais<Kibby.
Rolland<Rolland.
Man Sav Ins<Rity Ft Washington.
Tarbell<Pure Water.
Dolan<Pistone.
Reich<McKay.
In re Lawrence.
In re Affel.
R S Denham<Salt.
Di Franco<Di Franco.
Uhlig<Hunter.
Lowenstein<Koch.
Burger<Daussa.
Berg<Scholz & Co.
Sullivan<Jennings.
Ettinger<Natl Surety.
Ocean View Cem Creditors<O V Cem.

Same<Glickman.
Turner<B Ridge Chand
Koch<McLaughlin.
In re Knight (Award.)
Everit<Lorenzen et al.
Rosen<Goldstein.
Busch<Gt Neck Shores

PART III.—Crane, J.

McHugh<McHugh.
Floyd<Floyd.
Doonief<Sandormisky.
Sullivan<Ollendorf.
Woodcock<Russo.
Ruckert<Haggerty.
Kane<Kane.
Horrock<Horrock.
Isaacson<Elchner.
Kadans<Silverstein.
Scott<Van Name.
Vinikoff<F & J Rlty.
Tappe<Allen.
Highest number reached, 761.

SPECIAL TERM—Jaycox, J.—Ex parte business.

Foreman<Marion Park
People ex rel. Davidson<Williams.
Lowden<Lowden et al.
Andrulonis<Univ Taxim
In re Exeter Rubber.

Loomis<Laub.
Clement<Clement.
Arm<Arm.
Siegler<Siegler.
Kloar<Kloer.
Tonkin<B U E R R.
Gaetzner<Gaetzner.
Schroeder<Snyder.
Saks<Boen.
Reber<Reber.
Kotrin<Peoples' Thea
B, Q & S RR<Steers.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV.—Dike, J.
Parker<Emmet Co.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR—Part I.—Niemann, J.

Tony Ricco,
Philip Spano,
Albert Biagini,

Rocco Lombardo,
William J Geary,
Francis G A Walsh.

PART II.—Baker, J.

Frank Wilson,
James Whalen,
Angelo Pellgrini, Jr.,
Joseph Messina,

Salvatore Rizzo,
Harry Kronenberg,
Samuel Weiss,
Alfred Peters.

PART III.—Southard, J.

Louis Rosenbaum,
Joseph Guaro,
Angelo Castiro,
Harry Werner,

Thomas Sorrentino,
Bernard Liboffshy,
John Lombardo,

Surrogates' Court.

WILLS—Ketcham, S.

Wills of:
Jacob Slater,
Mary Mayer,
Isaac Belosolskey,
Margaret Davidson.
Administration of:
Charles Scofield.
Guardianship of:
Margaret Johnson.
Accounting in the estates of:
H Weilbrock,
Mary Farnham,
Wilhelmina Hirth,
James C Church,
J F Sinnott,
Simon Sullivan,
Samuel Valentine.

John Yarnell.
Estates of:
Elizabeth Hein,
A P Carpenter,
Margaret McCord,
Elisha Theall,
James Corlan,
M Sandman,
G Schmitt,
Edward Oatman,
Hugh McElroy,
William Fuller,
Esther Lowe.
Contested calender—
Wills of:
Samuel Valentine,
Louis Abelanskey.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM.—Van Siclen, J.

Wichmann<N Y & Q E L & P.
Wojtczak<Am Mfg Co
Knauss<Gillick & S.
Iberger<B H R R.
Gidinsky<Morris.
Higgins<B H R R.

Murphy<same.
Kopp<Adler Monum't.
Hoddermann<L I R R
Koch<Simmons.
Priday<B Q & C RR.
Murray<B H R R.
Ryan<same.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

White<Bradley Con.
Michael<same.
Purse<Weinberg Baer.
Selling<B H R R
Williams<NY&QEL&P
Everett<Booras et al.
Brown<Greenhut, Siegel.
Rogan<Smith.
Klein<Fleischmann Co
Hasting<Klein't Rub.
Martin<Deisohmann Co.
Hamberger<NY & CR
Schreiber<N Y Rys.
Highest number reached, 477.

Sullivan<B H R R.
Feldman<Armstrong.
Maselo<N Y & QC Ry
Greco<L I RR & an.
Kirkwood<McCloskey
Kruizleski<L I R R.
Fay<N Y & Q C Ry.
Buiger<Neuschler.
Klein<L I R R.
Murray & Co<Volp.
Same<same.
Selvaggi<Grindale Lum
Elting<Robinson.

County Court.

EQUITY CAUSES.—Humphrey, J.
Reilly et al.<Sulzbach
Fischer<Keegan.
Blank<White.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR.—Mills, Morschauser, JJ.

Palmer<Astor.
Fried<NY, N H & H.
Bleloch<Snare & Tr.
Bleloch<same.
Muench<Terry & T.
Marejka<Nat Conduit.
Roughtean<Sarles.
Roper<N Y Cent RR.

Uskae<Ben F'klin Tr
Un Stove<Ruth Rlty.
Floranze<R'nhart & D
McMahon<Miller.
Toppa<Jackson.
Tree Treating<Pr't Co
Charella<Baldwin.
Vinton<Trust Con.

These causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call.

Randall<Beach.
Reo<Nat Conduit.
Lazar<Waring Hat.
Levy<NYC & RR.
Barrett<same.
Garofano<Covino.
Grim<L Val Coal.
Whalen<NYC &c RR.
Heeney<Van Wyck.
Tarnowski<Skarzycki.
Linehan<Silver.
Willson<W Plains.
Rosenthal<Sladon Wks
Conklin<Birdsall.
Bennet<Rusted.
Becker<Evans.
Liberty Brew<Olt.
Berry<NYC &c RR.
Renza<Ct of Ed.
Nichtern<West St Ry.
Nicolette<Whitridge.
Murray<West St Ry.
Stehlik<City & Co Con.
Schutrick<N Y Rys.
Guinea<Pitts Con.

Berry<Klein.
Fletcher<NY, NH &c.
Grannis & Warley<Delfino.
Marcus & Bros<Powers Mov Picture.
Creutzbenger<Mt Vern
Ohl<Jobson Gifford Co
Hetzel<NY, NH &c.
McCarthy<Ringl & Co
Gibson<Richards.
Burt<Richards.
Albert<So Bvd Ry.
Same<same.
Mackey<Mackey.
Gardner<NY, NH &c.
Buccilarelli<R'hart &D
Nugent<Wiffler.
Heike<Maxwell-Brisc.
Vince<Nannarello.
Maloney<Rodrigues.
Frederickson<New Rochelle Con Co.
Winkler<Swackham'r

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR.—Platt, J.

Boyle<Seymour.
Mastery<Dellilo & Leo
Ryder<Woop.
Cortalis<Freund.
Earle<Kernan.
Hillen<Yonkers.
Elmsford Con<NYC &c RR.
Sand<same.

McCartney<W St Ry.
Sutherland<Fox.
Brennan's Auto<Lawr
Scott<Witt.
Haessler<Secor.
Perch<Maguth.
Kaminski<Maguth.

These causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

Manilla Anchor Brew<Torres.
Kuckelkorn<Goldman Co.
Blazina<N Y & S Ry.
Harrington<Forrest.
Ferguson<Pt Chester.
Obermeyer & Liebman Consolado.
Sleator<O'Rourke Con.
Jollivet<Stift.
Edmunds & Co<Rubly.
Lewis<Keystone Con.
Mendrak<Yonkers RR.
Sinta<Yonkers.

W'chester Invest<NYC & RR.
Lucastro<Fischer.
Seiffert<Alexander.
Same<same.
Same<same.
Same<same.
Luchinska<Preston.
Seymour Coal<Rassler
Seidel<Miller.
Ernst<Woods.
Lipman<Dalton.
Berson<Stubbings.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—SIEGEL STORES CORPORATION, Complainant, against SIMPSON CRAWFORD COMPANY, THE 14TH STREET STORE, HENRY SIEGEL COMPANY, MERCHANTS' EXPRESS COMPANY, HENRY SIEGEL and FRANK E. VOGEL, individually and as copartners doing business under the firm name of HENRY SIEGEL & COMPANY, BANKERS, and as co-partners doing business under the name of HENRY SIEGEL & COMPANY, WHOLESALE, Defendants.

Pursuant to a decree of this Court, dated March 25, 1914, and to Terms of Sale, which will be announced before the bidding, the merchandise and fixtures of The 14th Street Store will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders at The 14th Street Store, southeast corner of 14th Street and Sixth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, March 31st, 1914, beginning at 11 o'clock in the forenoon and continuing until the said property is disposed of. The merchandise will be offered in about seventy parcels, each parcel consisting of an entire department, as shown by inventory dated March 14, 1914, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the receivers in The 14th Street Store.

WILLIAM A. MARBLE,
JOHN S. SHEPPARD, JR.,
Receivers.

ROSENBERG & LEVIS, Solicitors for Receivers.
CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NELSON B. WOLFE, individually and as surviving partner of the firm of G. W. ROBINSON & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, April 10th, 1914, by order of the Court, at 11:30 A. M., at 158 East 125th Street, the above bankrupt, consisting of an up-to-date sail manufacturing business, together with equipments, Singer sewing machines, Special machines, motor belting, fixtures, &c.; also stock of canvas, rope, typewriter, desk filing cabinets, blue prints, safe, &c. Inspection April 8th and 9th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 350 B'way, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GOODYEAR MANUFACTURING RAINCOAT COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, April 1, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 15 East 16th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of manufactured raincoats of all kinds, rubberized fabric, machinery, cutting tables, safe fixtures, &c.

Inspection March 30th and 31st, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CLIFFORD L. LUDVIGH, Receiver.
WILLIAM C. ROSENBERG, Attorney for Receiver, 149 Broadway, New York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of New York.—In re METROPOLITAN KNITTING MILLS, JACOB WEITZER, Bankrupt.—J. W. & W. H. Reid, Auctioneers, sell to-day, Monday, March 30, at 10:30 A. M., at 26 Rodney St., Brooklyn, the assets of above bankrupt, consisting of 36 power and hand knitting machines, 2 32-spindle spoolers, motor, gas engine, &c., Union Special, Metropolitan, Standard Chauvet & Coulter and Singer machines, 1,200 lbs. yarn, 250 sweaters, trimmings, Oliver typewriter, &c.

I. ROTTENBERG,
HAROLD R. LHOWE, Attorneys for [illegible]

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JAMES R. KEANE & COMPANY, INC., Alleged Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the alleged bankrupt will be sold at public auction by Maxwell Davidson, receiver herein, through Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at the bankrupt's place of business, No. 1,345-1,351 Third Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of April, 1914, at 10:30 A. M.

The same will be offered for sale in the following manner:

1. All of the merchandise, (consisting of furniture, carpets, &c.) fixtures, open book accounts, installment book accounts, and equity in installment book accounts which had been asigned, storage accounts, horses, wagons, harness, blankets, halters, &c., together with the good will of the business and the right to receive a new lease from the landlord, in one lot.

2. (a) The merchandise and fixtures, in one lot.

(b) The open book accounts; the installment book accounts; the equity in installment book accounts which had been assigned; and the storage accounts, in one lot.

(c) The horses, wagons, harness, blankets and halters, in one lot.

3. The merchandise, fixtures, horses, wagons, harness, blankets and halters, in separate lots.

Sale will be consummated by whatever method the most money will be realized.

The merchandise, fixtures and list of the accounts to be sold, can be inspected from April 1st, 1914, to the day of the sale, at the said alleged bankrupt's place of business, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The horses, harness, blankets, halters and one of the wagons to be sold can be inspected at Stewart's Delaware Stables, located at 116 East 75th Street, New York City, during the same period, and the other wagon to be sold can be inspected at John Donohue's stables, 412 East 75th Street, New York City, during the same period.

We are informed that arrangements can be made by the purchaser of the entire business with the landlords for leases of the premises for a term of five or ten years.

Dated New York, March 28th, 1914.

MAXWELL DAVIDSON, Receiver.
CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Receiver, 220 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ALBIN HAASE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned, Clifford G. Ludvigh, Trustee in Bankruptcy of Albin Haase, bankrupt, offers for sale the property, assets, and effects of the said bankrupt. The property to be sold consists of groceries, canned goods, fixtures, cash register, lease, and good will.

The above described property may be inspected at the premises of the bankrupt, No. 2,099 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, from March 24th to March 28th, 1914, between the hours of 1 P. M. and 4 P. M.

Sealed bids for the above described property, assets, and effects as an entirety may be submitted to the Trustee, AT THE OFFICE OF WM. H. WILLIS, REFEREE IN BANKRUPTCY, 82 BEAVER STREET, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on March 30th, 1914, 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place the bids will be opened by the Trustee, and creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least 10% of the amount of the bid.

The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all bids, in which event the property will be sold at public auction on the premises, No. 2,099 Eighth Avenue, by the said Trustee, through Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on April 3rd, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock forenoon, and the deposits accompanying bids will be returned within two days after said bids have been opened.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy, 82 Beaver St.
CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH,
Trustee, 31 Nassau St.
JULIUS H. REITER,
Attorney for Trustee, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE MATTER OF THE GENERAL ASSIGNMENT OF LOUIS DIENSTAG for the benefit of creditors:

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction through Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, the assets of Louis Dienstag, assignor, consisting of woolens and store fixtures at 290 Grand Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of March, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and immediately thereafter, a safe at No. 101 West 115th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

HARRY OSTERMAN, Assignee.
JOSEPH STEINBERG, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of New Jersey.—In the matter of THE FURST COMPANY, a corporation, Bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy.—Order to show cause.

Upon reading and filing the annexed petition of Robert S. Hudspeth, Receiver in Bankruptcy herein, and upon the involuntary petition in bankruptcy and all other papers and proceedings had herein, and sufficient reason appearing therefor, it is, on motion of Edwards & Smith, attorneys for said Robert S. Hudspeth, receiver, on this 24th day of March, 1914,

Ordered, That the Furst Company, its stockholders, directors, creditors, mortgagees, and all other parties in interest, show cause before the undersigned, at the Bankruptcy Court Room, 75 Montgomery Street, in Jersey City, in said district, on the 6th day of April, 1914, at twelve o'clock noon, why an order should not be made authorizing the receiver herein to accept the offer of Joseph E. Bernstein and others, or any modification thereof, for all of the assets and property of the Furst Company, in accordance with the terms of said offer, which is on file in this court, and may be inspected by any creditor or party in interest, and why upon the acceptance of said offer, any necessary orders of this court should not be made, ordering the receiver and any Trustee or Trustees in Bankruptcy and any officers elected of the Furst Company, and any other persons holding assets or property of the bankrupt, to execute and deliver proper documents, transferring title to all of the bankrupt's property to the said purchaser, or purchasers, and why the court should not enter such other orders in the premises as may be just and proper; and it is further

Ordered, That due, complete, and sufficient service of this order to show cause shall be made in the following manner: By mailing to each of the stockholders, Directors, mortgagees, and creditors of the Furst Company, a copy of this order, which need not be certified at least ten days before the return date hereof, and also by publication of this order twice in The New York Times and Jersey Journal.

GEORGE R. BEACH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS HENDLER, Bankrupt.—No. 19,628.

To the creditors of Morris Hendler of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1914, the said Morris Hendler was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 9th day of April, 1914, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, March 23d, 1914.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MOSES DRAPKIN, Bankrupt.—No. 19,627.

To the creditors of Moses Drapkin of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1914, the said Moses Drapkin was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 9th day of April, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, March 23d, 1914.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. AYRES, Bankrupt.—No. 19,618.

To the creditors of William H. Ayres of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of March, 1914, the said William H. Ayres was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 8th day of April, 1914, at twelve o'clock noon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, March 23d, 1914.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SARAH WOLFF, alleged Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of March, 1914, an order was made referring the above-entitled proceedings to the undersigned referee in bankruptcy under Section 12 of the Bankruptcy act, and

Notice is hereby further given that a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned at No. 32 Beaver Street, New York City, on the 10th day of April, 1914, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt and transact such other

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Hundred Houses and Two Thousand Building Lots
TO BE SOLD BY THE
Banking Department
State of New York

The Supreme Court of the State of New York has authorized the Banking Department to offer, at private sale, the real estate of the Industrial Savings and Loan Company (in liquidation).

These properties must be sold quickly in order to hasten the final closing of the affairs of the company.

The bargain prices average about 50% of the prices asked by former owners, and should attract investors, homeseekers and builders, and result in a rapid disposal of the properties.

This real estate is located in the State of New Jersey, along the Palisades, about opposite Grant's Tomb, at GRANTWOOD, PALISADE, HUDSON HEIGHTS, MORSEMERE, LEONIA, and EDGEWATER.

Title Guaranty Policies furnished free to purchasers. First mortgages accepted as part of purchase price. Liberal discounts for cash.

Offices in charge of reliable sales representatives will be maintained at Grantwood, corner of Lawton Avenue and trolley, and at Morsemere, corner of Broad and Columbia Avenues.

These offices and all of the properties may be reached from the Cortlandt, 42d Street and 130th Street ferries.

For Full Information, Prices and Terms of Sale, Address
BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, 601 Times Bldg., N. Y. City.

REAL ESTATE.

Geo. R. Read & Co.
have for thirty years made a specialty of the care and management of property, its sale and rental, and the procuring of money on bond and mortgage.
20 Nassau Street
3 East 35th Street
(12213)

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED JULY, 1847
BRYAN L. KENNELLY
REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER, BROKER AND APPRAISER.
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Telephone Cortlandt 1547.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

M. JOSEPH HARRISON
230 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK
BOWERY BANK BUILDING PHONE 3333 ORCHARD

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$30 Private Brick House, $35
7 rooms, bath, everything new and modern. Gas, electricity. All street improvements. Block from Sea Beach Subway Station
$30 to $35 a month buys. 20 years' time. Write, call, or 'phone for booklet and photos. Special Manager, A Liberty Street, New York. Phone Cort. 2552
SEVEN ROOMS

$300 "Old English" Down
9 sold in 20 days.
7-room brick home at express station of new subway, only $4,500; $24 monthly pays all carrying charges. Souvenir "Book of Homes" upon request.
OTTO SINGER
248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.
11-room cottage, all modern, on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River; hot water heat, comfortable and roomy; 3 minutes' walk from railroad station. Rent $540 per annum.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street

Our Construction Department
has just completed three new modern houses, 8 rooms and bath; conveniently situated to station; stores, churches, and schools; on high ground, commanding extensive views; selling price, $6,500 each, on liberal terms; ideal homes for commuters.
BRIARCLIFF REALTY CO.
Tele. 7070 Murray Hill. 12 East 48th St.

A Modern Colonial Residence
In the best restricted part of Chester Hill. 11 large rooms, 3 baths, 3 porches, enclosed sun porch. The most substantially constructed, best planned and most artistic house in Westchester County at the price, $9,000 cash over mortgage of $6,000.
E. J. Lucas, 20 Depot Pl., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

FOR RENT OR SALE.
Handsome dwelling, 15 rooms, 5 baths, over 2 acres. Scarsdale's best location; $3,000 season or would rent unfurnished. Other places to rent at $100 to $500 a month in best sections of Westchester County.
ANGELL AND CO. SCARSDALE, N.Y. OFFICE STATION PARK TELEPHONE 300 SCARSDALE

NEW BRICK AND STUCCO HOUSE
Old English design, 11 rooms; first floor arrangement as follows:—Large living room, old English study hall; large dining room, solarium and kitchen; second floor, six bedrooms and three baths; corner plot; price $18,000.
O'CONNOR & McCANN,
221 Huguenot St. Tel., 594—New Rochelle, N. Y.

ALONG THE SOUND & HUDSON
and Throughout Westchester County,
PARTICULARLY BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE, BRIARCLIFF, ETC.
Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Ave., New York. Phone: 6528 Murray Hill.
IN THE WESTCHESTER HILLS SECTION.
Briarcliff Manor, Chappaqua, Pleasantville.
A selection of 30 furnished and unfurnished houses (large and small), within commuting distance. BRIARCLIFF REALTY CO., 12 East 48th St. Tel. 7070 Murray Hill.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ISAAC SCHECHTER, Bankrupt. —No. 18,436.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Schechter, Bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 18, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 4th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated March 27th, 1914.

NO. 18,056.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—JACOB M. SEIDENBERG, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob M. Seidenberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 2, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 4, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 28, 1914.

NO. 19,632.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ALFRED H. GOLDSTONE, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Alfred H. Goldstone of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1914, the said Alfred H. Goldstone was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at

Lost

Thirty-five cents a line.

LOST—Antique gold necklace with pearl slides and clasps, Monday, March 23, between Broadway and Amsterdam Av., at 122d St. Liberal reward if returned to Lost and Found Dept., N. Y. Times.

LOST—On Sunday morning, diamond brooch, in Church of Ascension, West 107th St., or between that church and Broadway and 95th St.; liberal reward. Stancliffe, 242 West 104th St.

LOST—A 5-inch garment bar pin, between 80th and 86th Sts. on Broadway, Sunday afternoon; liberal reward. Return to Apt. 4A, 490 West End Av.

LOST—In Third and Amsterdam Av. car, umbrella with silver handle, monogram M. G.; reward. Apt. 1, 180 Claremont Av.

LOST—In McCreery's, Tuesday, lady's diamond and pearl brooch; reward. Phone 5433 Broad. Mr. Love.

LOST—Broadway, between 63d and 66th, string amber beads; reward, 1,061 St. Nicholas Av.

LOST—Gold locket with diamond centre, lady's photo inside. Felix Hessberg, 290 6th Av.

LOST—Lady's gold link bracelet; liberal reward. Apply 10th floor, 23 East 21st.

LOST—Blue fox neckpiece, near Park Av.; $10 reward. 153 East 74th.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Collie, license 12,292; liberal reward. 911 Summit Av., Bronx.; phone 2148 Melrose.

LOST.—White English bull terrier; reward. J. W. Kaiser, 79 Hamilton Place.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Public Notices

Forty cents a line.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
This is to certify that we have no connection with LEONARD HYAMS, ANNA M. HYAMS, or a concern known as LEONARD HYAMS & CO., and we will assume no responsibility for transactions and obligations incurred by them. Signed
WALTER HYAMS & CO.,
Hyams Clipping Bureau.

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Private residence for sale, 664 West End Av. Thomas Read, 2 Wall St.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

SACRIFICE
2 lots, near Jackson Av. Subway Station, 50x100. Price, $7,000. E. J. Busher, 149th St. and Courtlandt Av.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Best list of houses, lots, farms, and country estates for sale or rent at White Plains, Hartsdale, Scarsdale, and the better sections of Westchester County. Chauncey B. Griffen, Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON residence properties. E. J. LUCAS.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

Sacrifice my 5-room house for $1,250 with big plot; plenty fruit trees; take $100 cash; $10 monthly. Owner, 178 Times Downtown.

Widow will sacrifice 65-acre poultry plant; good house, outbuildings; bargain to quick buyer. Rose, 54 West 39th St.

Best bargains money making chicken farms; houses, built; investigate. Owner, Box 44, Northport, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

In Ideal Ridgewood, N. J., 30 minutes from New York, we offer a remodeled home, stead; also two new modern houses, with good size garden ground, fruit and shade trees, hedges, &c.; Ridgewood is known as the healthiest spot in the East. Saddle River Valley Construction Co., Waltbery Av., Ridgewood, N. Y. office, 80 B'way. Tel. Ridgewood 889 and 524-W. Tel. Rector 4794-5.

Rutherford—9½ miles, 29 minutes, N. Y.; good eight-room house, 20 ft. living room, slate roof, copper leaders, all improvements, plot 50x140, chicken yard, fruit, shade; ground; six minutes station; more land obtainable; $4,500, $500 cash. Van Mater, Shafer Building, Rutherford.

$2,400—BIGGEST BARGAIN.—New homes, 30 minutes' ride from Times Square; commutation 7 cents; concrete foundation, 7½ ft. cellar; 6 rooms and bath; heat, gas, sanitary plumbing; modern fixtures. Very easy terms. Baldwin & Bottenus, 34 West 33d St., N. Y.

RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
4,000 satisfied commuters, 80 daily trains, homes for rent and for sale. Ask for booklet. S. D. WARD BRUMLEY & FORMAN Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

Business troubles necessitate sacrifice home, best section South Orange, 11 rooms, 2 baths, nearly new; fine condition; large porch; very attractive; bargain. Room 55, 156 Broadway, N. Y.

For rent Montclair.—Attractive house, 8 rooms and bath, steam heat, newly decorated throughout; lot 100x180 ft., five minutes from station; rent, $50. Address Box Z 222 Times.

Colonial homestead, 70 acres; extra good 124 acres, buildings, $85 an acre; 156 acres, rich soil, buildings, $80 an acre; write what you want. Farm Bureau, Northport, N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FARM FOR SALE.
168 acres; located in America's best fruit and farmig section, Niagara County, N. Y.; good buildings; 25 acres of splendid bearing apple orchard; this property is a big productive and money-making farm; a safe investment and will net over twenty (20%) per cent. yearly on the money invested; price for an immediate sale, $150 per acre; either cash or half cash down. For further particulars wire or write W. J. Mullett, Locyport, N. Y.

For Sale.—Residence fourteen rooms, bath, heated, plumbed; garage, large stable, orchard, lawn, shade trees, three acres; three minutes' walk salt water; beautiful view; boating, bathing privileges; fifty minutes; tax $3 thousand. Core, Orleans, Mass., Cape Cod.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful Summer Home in Clinton, Conn., for sale; 14 rooms, three baths; gas; beautiful view of the Sound; running water; 20 miles from New Haven on Shore Line; good schools; with 8 acres or 50 acres. R. A. Lott, 50 Linden St., Waterbury, Conn.

For sale, gentleman's country home, 15 acres, 12-room house, in good repair, and tools for farm; three miles from station; good road; will take good car in trade. Apply Farmer, Lock Box 25, Milford, Conn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Two-family brick, 14 rooms, 2 baths, near Jerome Av. Subway; will exchange for lots; might add cash. E. J. BUSHER,
149TH ST. & COURTLANDT AV.

We will draw your plans, secure your mortgage, and build your home; send postal and representative will call. Marlboro Construction Co., 39 West 32d St. Room 705.

Lots wanted in exchange for flats.
E. J. BUSHER,
149TH ST. & COURTLANDT AV.

Real Estate Wanted.

Bungalows and cottages, artistic, complete, 5 to 10 rooms; large plots, near station; best section of N. J.; photographs on request. Smith-Singer Company, Ridgewood, N. J.

Mortgage Loans.

$500,000 special fund, to purchase large, high-class second mortgages. Frank L. Fisher Co., 148 West 72d St.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%, seconds, 6%. R. M de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

94th St., 29 West.—Beautifully remodeled private residence; electric light, parquet flooring, new plumbing and decorating; reasonable rent. Caretaker on premises, or apply to your own broker.

341 WEST 22D ST.
4-story dwelling; 16 rooms; $1,600 per annum. WM. J. ROOME & CO., 177 Madison Av.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

Will rent small office, richly furnished, mahogany furniture, &c., 200 feet from Grand Central Terminal entrance, at $35, and will pay back $12.50 for deskroom. Call between 10:30 and 4 o'clock Monday, Room 1,031 Madison Av.

Loft with plenty of light; size about 25x100 and 37x66; we can furnish power; live steam and heat; woodworkers preferred; will divide to suit, and rent is very reasonable. James Fagan & Son, 202 West Houston St.

68-90 Walker St.—Loft, 25x90; rent $1,000; steam power, heat, automatic sprinkler, fire alarm, elevator. Inquire S. Hellinger, 508 Broadway. Phone 4943 Worth, or engineer, on premises.

The Marbridge Bldg., Broadway and 34th St. Offices and Showrooms. Apply Room 624.

Private office with service; exceptionally prominent corner. 39 East 42d, Room 7.

Photographer's gallery of many years; rent low. 54 West 23d.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Following Page.

Business Opportunities.

Forty cents a line.

Honest party, willing to invest $750 in good paying proposition; must devote eight hours daily, draw weekly salary and divide profits monthly; experience unnecessary. Call, 9 until 5, Williams, 31 Broadway, Room 51, New York.

PARTNER WANTED IN FIRST-CLASS wholesale manufacturing, old establishment; middle aged preferred; must have $20,000 to $50,000, also very good, clean record, and must be able to sell merchandise. M 36 Times Annex.

Mailing Lists.—Guaranteed postal delivery; addressing, folding, mailing, fac-simile letters; expert operators; send out, hour, day; United States Addressing and Printing Co., 24 Murray. Telephone Barclay 5075.

Energetic man with $10,000 can secure half interest in rapidly growing advertising business; will stand thorough investigation; splendid opportunity for man who will give entire time to the business. V 44 Times.

Four-shuttle embroidery machines, 10 yards long, in perfect condition; sufficient grounds to build for 15-yard machines; factory running full blast; located near New York City. Offer to Z 229 Times.

An energetic young gentleman can secure good salaried position, with large company; office and traveling; investment about $1,000; references required. Call, Room 617, 220 West 42d St.

Start a mail order business or your own; small capital; spare time; 27 plans. Send for particulars. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Manufacturer, infants' goods, wishes to sell out, location Long Island; established 20 years. A. F., 18 Times, 304 Washington St., Brooklyn.

Great opportunity to buy established, well-paying retail waist store, best neighborhood Harlem, with small investment. V 1 Times.

Wanted, standing timber in large or small lots; cash paid for timber affected by blight. E. A. Scoville, South Britain, Conn.

Beautifully furnished rooming house, parquet floors, three baths; profits $160. 235 West 73d St.

Want to meet experienced film man; have $5,000 to invest. T 174 Times.

Business Notices

Forty cents a line.

Trade lists; addressing by hand or typewriter; facsimile letters, with matching; everything high grade; prices consistent with good work; capacity, 100,000 per day.
BUSINESS ADDRESS CO.,
23 Barclay St. Telephone 6890 Barclay.

Do you want cash to conduct your business? We discount your notes, outstanding accounts, or we buy your excess of stock for cash; no agents. Staff, 234 5th Av.

A.—A.—Multigraph letters, 300, $1.15; 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8.50; day and night service. Phone Chelsea 4353. National Fac-Simile Letter Co., 70 5th Av.

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters; 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10; delivered. Phone Cortlandt 1882. Wm. Gray, 96 Nassau.

Retected life insurance risks placed; principals only; out-of-town correspondence solicited; cash for names friends. B 26 Times.

Multigraph letters; 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,018.

Clothing.

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes, diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. Phone 670 Bryant.

Patent Attorneys.

Patents worked out, secured, disposed of, quick, efficient service; first consideration. Alexander Denes, 125 East 23d St., N. Y.

Business Loans.

Forty cents a line.

Company makes loans on outstanding accounts, notes, mortgages. Security Finance Co., 135 Broadway

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $20, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS on or near Riverside Drive; greatly reduced Summer rentals. Particulars call or phone Clark & Phores, 30 East 42d St. Telephone Murray Hill 5392.

Three-room kitchenette apartment (two bedrooms) fully furnished, handsome new building, Poinciana, telephone 198 Morningside, apt. 6Z. Appointment.

Attractive high-class elevator apartment, finest neighborhood; large, sunny rooms; Steinway piano, phonograph; bargain. H., 318 West 84th St.

To sublet.—Four-room apartment, completely and beautifully furnished; rent $200 per month. Apt. 9A 166 West 72d St.

From May to October, large 7-room furnished apartment, 1,000 Riverside Drive, on 89th St.; references required. Address Box E 8 Times Annex.

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44th St., 236 West.—Elaborately furnished suite in high-class elevator apartment; steam, electric light.

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East Side.

APARTMENTS, fully furnished, full hotel service; Spring and Summer rates starting now; 2 rooms, bath, $40. 600 month. HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th.

Apartment to sublet; handsomely furnished; two large rooms, facing south; plenty of sunshine; at a bargain; full hotel service. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

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Brooklyn.

Furnished apartments; two to four rooms and bath; excellent location; modern improvements. Apply to Davidson & Bulkley, 84 Montague St. Phone 929-J Main.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

616 W. 116TH ST.
5-room apartment, 10th floor, high-class house; beautiful view (Broadway-Riverside); also 3-room, bath, kitchenette apartment, 1st floor, suitable physician, dentist; immediate.

To sublet, immediately, your own price, beautiful ten-room, four-bath apartment; finest location in the city. A. B. Squire, 96 William St. Telephone John 1215.

ARGYLE HALL,
524 West 123d.—7 large, light, modern rooms; near Columbia; concessions; $35.

To sublet, unfurnished, 8 rooms, 2 baths; all outside rooms. Bennington Corners 8A, 317 West End Av.

ELEVATOR apartment, 6 outside rooms, southern exposure, $50 month. 547 West 123d.

130TH, 202 WEST.—Modern apartments; seven light rooms; bath; $45; private block.

56th, 59 West.—Floor in private house; large, light, airy; reference.

East Side.

140 East 56th, The Wellsbourne; desirable apartment, 3d floor west, 7 rooms and bath; rent $1,400; sublet for $75 a month till Oct. 1st.

Cheapest apartment 5th Av. section, 29 East 77th St., 7 rooms; $975; ground floor, admirable for physician or private family; seen any time.

69th St., northeast corner Madison Av.—Nine rooms and two baths to sublet, furnished or unfurnished. Inquire Superintendent.

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Brooklyn.

68-90 Walker St.—Loft, 25x90; rent $1,000; steam power, heat, automatic sprinkler, fire alarm, elevator. Inquire S. Hellinger, 508 Broadway. Phone 4943 Worth, or engineer, on premises.

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6 and 7 rooms, high-class apartments. Send for booklet. Caretaker on premises. GOLDEN REALTY CO., 18 Willoughby St.

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To Let—Furnished.

Glenridge, N. J., 40 minutes from New York.—Furnished ten large rooms, two baths; garden, fruit and shade trees; $500; three months. Owner, 107 Clark St.

Cottages furnished or unfurnished; high location. Mrs. W. Hann, Valley Cottages, N. Y.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

57TH AV., 47.—Suite, private bath; single room; steam; table guests; references.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.—Double and single rooms, with board.

66TH, 58 EAST.—Comfortable large, small rooms; also parlor suitable doctor; light business.

West Side.

57TH AV., 46.—Beautiful large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests.

116TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

26TH, 33 WEST.—Very desirable large room; private bath; small room; transient; Southerners.

54TH STREET, 54 WEST.
Large, small rooms; first class; references.

56TH, 61 WEST.—Large front room, with board; references exchanged.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot, cold water; private house; telephone.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Single room. A call may be to your advantage.

70TH, 151 WEST.—Second floor, private bathroom; hot water supply; room telephone.

71ST, 135 WEST.—Exceptional board; double, single rooms; private baths; steam, electricity.

71ST, 130 WEST.—REFINED, HOMELIKE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENTLEMEN; REFERENCES.

72D, 117 WEST.—Medium sunny room in refined home; modern conveniences. 8966 Columbus.

72D, 266 WEST.—Large sunny rooms in attractive home; refined surroundings; excellent table.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure single room; water; steam; home cooking; references.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Handsome large room; newly furnished house; exceptionally good table; also small room; attractive rates; telephone.

77TH ST., 104 WEST.—Pleasant small rooms; southern exposure; convenient location; homelike; references.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
Nerece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room; booklet on request.

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The House Richards.—A satisfactory home for permanent, refined people; all new; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; parlor dining room; table guests.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; electricity; generous table; refined; references.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Large, light handsomely furnished rooms; homelike surroundings; excellent table; moderate; quiet, refined; convenient "L," subway; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; refined, homelike; excellent table; references.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Three large connecting rooms; private bath; also single rooms, suitable for two; excellent board; table guests.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, with table board. Telephone Schuyler 8397.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; private baths; electricity, steam; table guests; references.

85TH, 333 WEST.—Two large, attractive, cheerful rooms; second, third floor; private family; conveniences; good table; references; desirable neighborhood.

87TH ST., 70 WEST.—Large room, lavatory, electric light; excellent table; reference required.

94TH ST., 50 WEST.—32 extravagantly furnished rooms; sixteen on one floor; each with running water or bath adjoining. Smith.

96TH, 54 WEST, near Central Park.—Large or small rooms; terms moderate.

103D ST., 250-252 WEST.—Unusual accommodations, gentlemen or family seeking refined home; table guests.

103D, (corner West End Av., 879.)—Bright room; excellent meals; Summer rates; references.

104TH, 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Large, sunny room; table board; references.

113TH, 544 WEST.—Large sunny rooms; table guests accommodated; home cooking; references.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; well heated; electricity; adjoining bath; references.

141ST, 527 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with alcove; excellent board; table guests.

A.—25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator, full hotel service; suite adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $4, $5 and $6 day; inspection invited; best value in New York.

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Grand location, overlooking city, country, sea
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Brooklyn.

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Steinway upright piano; perfect condition; big bargain; must sell. Stadie's, 270 Willis Av. (139th.)

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A. S. BORG, 146 WEST 23D ST.
Highest prices paid for diamonds, platinum, old gold, silver, old teeth, pawn tickets; liberal percentage for Provident tickets.

Absolutely highest price paid for old sealskin, Persian lamb, and other high-grade furs. M. Naftal, 69 West 45th St.

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DANCING.—Miss Arthur and Mr. Margraff, 180 Madison Av., one block west Vanderbilt Hotel. Telephone Murray Hill 3493.

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45TH, 19 EAST.—Medium-sized room, bath, $4.50; other larger; gentleman; reference.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms in select house; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

53D, 58 EAST.—Large parlor bedroom; adjoining bath; private house; gentlemen preferred.

65TH, 158 EAST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; steam heat; hot water; phone.

67TH, 130 EAST.—Large room and bath; electric light; for single professional man only. Call 9-11, 386 Plaza. Harbeck.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large and small rooms, private baths; excellent board; 'phone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,838, near 89th St. "L."—Parlor floor; suitable doctor or dentist; also small room; conveniences; telephone; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 265.—Doctor's office; large sleeping room; handsomely furnished. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 162, (near 33d.)—Two connecting front rooms; private bath, electricity, parquet floors; reasonable. Telephone 3573 Greeley.

MADISON AV., 180, (at 34th.)—Medium-sized, nicely furnished room; $6; stationary water; telephone.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large room, adjoining bath; conveniences; electricity.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; single room; gentlemen; electricity, telephone; references.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small sunny room, adjoining bath; private house; references required; bachelors.

43D ST., 118 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room, with kitchenette; southern exposure; reasonable.

46TH ST., 226 WEST.—Front parlor; other well furnished rooms; heated, bath, telephone.

46TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private bath; nicely furnished; electricity.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; private bath; electricity; steam; telephone; select.

48TH, 28 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room, private bath, also other rooms, north and south; telephone.

48TH, 28 WEST.—Kitchen and dining room; suitable caterer or light housekeeping.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Beautiful large, sunny rooms, singly or en suite; refined surroundings; telephone.

49TH, 121 WEST.—Large, small; electric lights, shower baths; gentlemen; also doctor's office.

49TH, 79 WEST.—Young man would share large room with private bath; reasonable.

51ST, 25 WEST.—Large sunny rooms; private baths; refined home; electricity. 1972 Plaza.

53D, 62 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; private bath; small room. Phone 2421 Plaza.

56TH ST., 125 WEST.—Attractively furnished parlor, bedroom, bath; conveniences; references. 6236 Columbus. Gray.

56TH ST., 314 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished front room; private house; suitable two gentlemen.

57TH ST., 153 WEST. — Comfortably furnished large and small rooms in refined home; reasonable; telephone.

58TH ST., 21 WEST.—Elegant large and small rooms, private baths, kitchenettes; telephone; $8, $10, $12.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Attractive large room, with alcove, in refined home. 2303 Columbus.

58TH, 322 WEST.—High-class, beautiful two-room suite; kitchenette; private bath; telephone; also large, small rooms; private baths.

58TH, 120 WEST.—Gentleman leaving town will rent floor private house, consisting 2 bedrooms, sitting room, bath, from May 1.

58TH, 352 WEST.—Few medium rooms; well heated; plenty hot water, with comforts of well-conducted household; inexpensive.

58TH, 353 WEST.—Young couple, rent attractive rooms; business people. 715 Columbus.

64TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome large, small rooms; also suite; private baths; southern exposure.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms, with running water; telephone; references.

69TH ST., 50 WEST.—Well furnished rooms, with private baths; conveniences. 5319 Columbus.

69TH, 74 WEST.—Parlor bedroom, neatly furnished; refined surroundings; terms moderate. McEwan.

70TH, 109 WEST.—Refined private house; large, small rooms; seen to be appreciated.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Desirable room, with hot and cold water; references exchanged.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished and decorated rooms; also large front parlor; refined home; conveniences; telephone.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated large, small rooms; refined people; references; telephone.

71ST ST., 69 WEST.—Sunny front parlor, running water; also small room. 4692 Columbus.

71ST ST., 71 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; also medium room; references; telephone.

71ST ST., 280 WEST.—Attractive suite, adjoining bath; large room, with kitchenette; conveniences; Subway express.

73D, 115 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; newly decorated house; southern exposure; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Double or single rooms; convenient to all cars; references required.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Two large, bright, adjoining rooms; comfortably furnished; elevator. Apartment 25.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Warm, handsomely furnished rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractively furnished large front room; select neighborhood; refined home.

76TH ST., 56 WEST.—Nicely furnished room in private residence; all conveniences.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Attractive room, private house; first floor front; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Large, light, newly furnished single, double rooms; convenient Subway and Drive; tray breakfast if desired; telephone.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large, front room; second story; also small one; private house.

78TH, 217 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; private bath; all conveniences.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two delightful connecting rooms; private bath; 2d flood; single or en suite; housekeeping privileges; Subway; references.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large room; private bath; kitchenette privileges; small, sunny room; Subway.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, handsome room; private bath; modern conveniences; very reasonable.

81ST ST., 3 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive suite, facing Park; private house; most desirable location; refined gentleman preferred; references.

82D ST., 90 WEST.—Large, small outside rooms; every convenience; telephone. Anderson.

82D ST., 86 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; electric light; references.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; gentlemen or business couple; reasonable.

82D ST., 152 WEST.—Large, attractive room; suitable 2 or 3; abundant closet room; hot, cold water; convenient bath. 3750 Schuyler.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; private house; telephone; reference.

83D, 11 WEST.—Sunny outside rooms; parlor floor; private bath; Summer rates.

84TH, 64 WEST.—Nice large, small rooms, private house; running water, phone; moderate.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front parlor; private bath; also small room.

86TH, 302 WEST.—Light, outside rooms; southern exposure; continuous hot water; reasonable.

86TH ST., 341 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished second floor front room; reasonable; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside; Subway and elevated.

86TH ST., (Near Drive.)—Exceptionally large and well appointed second floor room or suite in private house. 1596 Riverside.

91ST ST., 74 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; all conveniences; reasonable. Fallon.

93D ST., 69 WEST.—Dainty room, elevator, telephone; $3.50; gentlemen. Apartment 42.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large and small rooms; references.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Newly furnished front room, southern exposure; near "L," Subway.

99TH, 244 WEST, (Broadway.)—Comfortable outside room; running water, electricity, telephone. Butters.

103D, 128 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room, adjoining bath; block from Subway and elevator station; $5.

104TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room, lavatory; homelike; cleanliness; reasonable; gentleman. Copeland.

104TH, 79 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; all conveniences; private house; Subway.

106TH ST., 244 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom adjoining; private entrance; home comforts; Subway. Colthirst.

111TH ST., 305 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished rooms, top floor, corner; modern apartment; women only; references. M. Nelkin.

112TH, 522 WEST.—Business woman will rent two bedrooms, outside and newly furnished, to business men; $18 and $20 monthly. Merkley.

113TH, 606 WEST.—Bright, attractive room; running water; all conveniences. Wilson.

114TH, 610 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large rooms; parlor floor; kitchen; bath; single room.

116TH, (440 Riverside Drive.)—Attractive, pleasant front room; select elevator apartment; conveniences; gentleman. Paterno, Apartment 41. Phone Morningside 6694.

117TH, 129 WEST.—Beautiful front room; convenient to "L" and Subway; telephone.

118TH, 400 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Several excellent rooms; elevator, electricity, shower. Camp.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Furnished apartment, also other single and double rooms. Smith.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—Front suite, also single room; shower, electricity. Apt. 32.

119TH, 121 WEST.—Elegant parlor floor, private bath; will rent separate; refined house.

120TH, 414 WEST, (Columbia University.)—Large, handsomely furnished outside rooms, southern exposure; new elevator apartment; convenient subway. Apartment D5.

122D, 523 WEST.—Unusually cozy front double and single rooms; moderate. Sherman.

130TH ST., 43 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms; running water; modern; private house.

147TH, 561 WEST, (Subway.)—Private family; handsomely furnished room; select. Apartment 67.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65, (corner 66th.)—Couple having handsome apartment would rent large, light room, adjoining bath; seventh floor.

CLAREMONT AV., 127.—Desirable, comfortable room; bath adjacent; all conveniences. Smith.

PRICE REASONABLE.

Young business man will share comfortably furnished apartment with one or two others; private 'phone, Victrola; unusually fine neighborhood. Call 142 West 80th or 'phone 10051 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552, (Apt. 6F.)—Very attractive front room; Subway; breakfast optional; phone 9576-W Morningside.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 321, (126th.)—Handsomely furnished rooms; modern elevator apartment; independent; select. Wolf.

THE NEW YORK, 22 West 60th. Tel. 10241 Columbus.—Room, bath attached, $1 day up; parlor bedroom, private bath, $2 day up; weekly rates greatly reduced. 94 up.

WASHINGTON SQUARE WEST, 26.—Single rooms, bath, $9 per week upward, including meals, $16 per week upward; parlor bedroom and bath, $30 per week upward; meals for 2.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful medium-sized room; gentlemen only; bath; electricity; private family; 91st St. Subway; reasonable; references.

WEST END AV., 841, (Cor. 101st.)—Sunny outside room; private family; references. Bailey.

Help Wanted Female

Fifteen cents a line.

A WELL-EDUCATED WOMAN, over 25, capable of earning $50 per week, to take orders for The Young Folks' Treasury and Character Building Plan; must be self-supporting; leads will be furnished to capable party; liberal commission. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

DESIGNER ON WAISTS wanted by representative house; only those having had experience in first-class houses; good salary for the right party. Address D. W., Box 179 Times Downtown.

FOUR ALERT WOMEN TO EARN $25 weekly and upward, taking orders for children's course, indorsed by leading educators; guaranteed income; chance to travel; references imperative. Call after 1, C. M. Smith, 37 West 39th.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, AEOLIAN HALL, 33 WEST 42D ST. SECRETARIAL COURSES ONLY; STENOGRAPHY, SECRETARIAL, ENGLISH, ACCOUNTANCY, AND SOCIAL AMENITIES.
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A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the University of the State of New York. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

EARN $15 TO $30 A WEEK.
Dressmaking, designing, and millinery; short, practical courses; day and evening; we guarantee success; good positions; patterns cut to measure. McDowell's School, 49 West 42d.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ANNIE KEIRNS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE KEIRNS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 381 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of June, 1914.
Dated New York, the 23rd day of November, 1913.
EDWARD S. BROGAN, Attorney for Executors, 381 Broadway, N. Y. City.
JAMES J. VARLEY, THOMAS J. VARLEY, Executors.

Help Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents a line.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR for weekly publication, must be man of experience, capable of producing results; strictly commission basis

FINDS FIRE DANGER IN CITY STABLES

Tour of Inspection Shows Flagrant Conditions in Congested Districts, Says Belais.

SCANT MEANS OF EGRESS

Horses Kept in Cellars and Upper Floors Are Helpless in Fire Panic.

A campaign for the reduction of fire dangers due to improper conditions of stabling and the resultant heavy loss of life of horses in this city is being carried on by the Humane Society of New York, of which David Belais is President. Mr. Belais recently made a tour of inspection through the city, and has published the result of his investigations in an article in the current issue of Fire Prevention, the official organ of the American Society for the Prevention of Fire.

In the condition surrounding the ordinary stable in this city, he asserts, are found all the elements for starting a fire of the kind that proves a menace to the entire neighborhood. Often the stables were found difficult of access, being situated amid thickly populated tenements and stocked with quantities of combustible material insufficiently safeguarded, which a spark would cause to flash into a blaze so fierce and widespread as to be beyond control at the outset.

"It is usually impossible to manage horses at a fire," said Mr. Belais, "for at the first scent of danger they become panic-stricken. Then one of two things happens—either they are so paralyzed with fear that they cannot be made to move, or else, blind and choking in the smoke and flame, they plunge madly about their restricted trap in futile efforts to break out. The only way to obtain any control over them is to blindfold them, which ordinarily is impossible.

"Human carelessness and stupidity, as is the case in most fires originating in other places, are responsible for the great majority of outbreaks in stables. According to one of the foremost insurance engineers in the United States, the chief causes of these are: spontaneous combustion in manure heaps where too long accumulation has been permitted; the leaving in corners of rags soaked with linseed oil used in harness cleaning; carelessness in the handling of portable lanterns, which are extremely difficult to safeguard; and above all, smoking, which can be prevented and ought always and everywhere to be forbidden.

"The general use of tobacco among adults can no more be stopped than can the consumption of apple pie in the pie belt, but smoking in places where life and property are endangered by the practice can be stopped, ought to be stopped, and eventually will be stopped. It is not simply that the hay and fodder usually stored on the upper floors take fire easily, but the bedding used on the main floor and the waste used on harness and for vehicle lubrication increase the ordinary sources of fire danger. Latterly, when almost every stable is likely at times to be used for housing one or more automobiles, the fire hazard has become greatly aggravated, and precautions ought to be increased proportionately.

"In a city stable it is often necessary to use cellars and upper floors for the stabling of horses. The stalls so situated must usually be reached by means of ramps or runways. Often these are so arranged as to give no immediate access to the street or to the doorways, but lead to the rear of the stables. This makes the rescue of the horses for the greater part impossible, and it is easy to imagine what chance of getting out there would be for men sleeping or working in such places."

Describing the conditions revealed by a tour of stables in Manhattan, made for the purposes of his article, Mr. Belais said:

"In one stable, which I will designate as No. 1, situated on the east side, where ordinarily twenty-five horses are kept in the cellar and thirty-one on the second floor, the runway from the cellar, as well as the one coming down from the second floor, leads to a point on the first floor in the centre of the building. This run is wide enough for only one animal at a time, and in case of a fire involving the main floor it is difficult to see how a single horse could be led to safety.

"Stable No. 2, also on the lower east side, though not quite so crowded, having only twenty horses on its second floor, is provided with only one run, and that about three feet wide, leading down to an exit of the same width.

"These two stables, as the number of animals in them indicates, are not those of poor peddlers working their way up in the world with the aid of a poor old nag; no two, but are places where stabling is provided as a business, and there is no reason why broad runways leading to wider exits at the street should not be made compulsory.

"In Stable 3, where twenty-five horses are stabled on the second floor, the runway is about four feet wide, and leads to a point well to the rear of the building and behind a store. Adjoining the stable is a place of amusement, which seats many people.

"In Stable 4 the runway does lead to the street, but it is only three feet wide and would give small chance in case of sudden emergency to the greater part of the thirty horses kept upstairs.

"In Stable 5, which houses about forty animals in the cellar and on the second floor, the runs are only three feet wide, and lead, as in Stable 1, to the centre of the building.

"No. 6, stabling about fifty-four horses in the cellar and on the upper floor, also has narrow runs leading to the centre of the building.

"The entrance to Stable No. 7 is under a store in a tenement house. In this cellar, the runway to which is about three feet wide, twelve horses are lodged.

"If a horse could be led as easily as a toy express wagon when a fire starts, there would be little chance of saving many of them under conditions such as those shown to exist in these stables. Were the fire to originate on the main floor near the front, rescue would be impossible.

"What are the best methods for the prevention of fires in stables as they are at present permitted to exist? Several preventive measures have already been suggested; but in addition to strictly enforced rules against smoking, leaving greasy rags in odd corners or permitting heaps of stable offal to accumulate, every stable should be provided with accessible and efficient fire extinguishers, and these extinguishers should be inspected at least twice a year."

"DRUG TERROR" IN TOMBS.

Inmates Attend Two Exhibitions of the Photo Play.

Two performances of "The Drug Terror," a photo play showing the decline and fall of drug victims, were given yesterday afternoon in the Protestant Chapel of the Tombs. Each performance was attended by about 150 of the inmates.

The first audience was composed of hardened criminals, who took the whole thing lightly, and betrayed no emotion. Toward the finish, when the hero appeared in rags and tatters, the only audible comment was, "Jes' look at his chest." But at the close of the show one or two of the oldest men remarked to Warden Hanly that "it was so, all right."

The second audience was composed of first offenders—boys for the most part—who were greatly impressed from the very first. A scene showing a police raid on a dive near the end of the play caused great enthusiasm.

The film is backed by the Sociological Fund of the Medical Review of Reviews. Among those who saw the presentations in the Tombs were Henry Solomons, President of the State Prison Commission; Burdette G. Lewis, Deputy Commissioner of Correction; Dr. E. Helen Knabe of the Magdalen Home; Dr. Charles B. Towns, and Frederick H Robinson of the Medical Review of Reviews. No women attended. It is the intention of those in charge to give an exhibition in the Bedford Reformatory soon.

SAYS LIQUOR IS DOOMED.

Brewery Stock to be Worthless in Five Years, Mrs. Armor Predicts.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 29.—"If you have any money in the liquor business, get it out, and get it out quick; in five years brewery stock in this country will not be worth as much as Confederate money was in 1865," said Mrs. Mary Harris Armor of Macon, Ga., addressing the Interstate National W. C. T. U. rally held here this afternoon.

Another meeting was held to-night. Five thousand persons attended the two gatherings, and the States of Missouri, Colorado, Nebraska, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Mississippi were represented.

The meetings were the first of a series of interstate gatherings to be held throughout the country to fight for national Constitutional prohibition.

"No question has stirred America since the days of slavery as the liquor question is now stirring us," said Mrs. Armor. "Everywhere you can see the lines drawing tighter. The whole country is astir."

Sleep Walker Hurt Mortally.

While walking in his sleep early yesterday morning Harry Bakewell, the 17-year-old son of William Bakewell of 589 West Forty-ninth Street, fell from a fourth-story window to the sidewalk. At the Polyclinic Hospital, to which Dr. De Courcey took him in an ambulance, the surgeons said he had suffered a fractured skull and had broken his right arm. His father said he had been ill for some time and had walked in his sleep frequently. He is not expected to live.

Boy Killed by Falling Derrick.

A derrick fell in a vacant lot at Barnes and Morris Park Avenues, in the Bronx, yesterday afternoon, and struck eight-year-old Leonard Tamburo of 1,919 Bronxdale Avenue, who was in the lot playing with other children. The boy died an hour later in Fordham Hospital.

Frank E. Vogel Starts East.

CHICAGO March 29.—Frank E. Vogel, partner of Henry Siegel in New York and Boston department store enterprises, who has been unable to testify in bankruptcy proceedings in New York because of illness, left today for the East.

100,000 SAW FLOWER SHOW.

Exhibition Closes with Award of Retail Florists' Medal.

The International Flower Show at the Grand Central Palace ended last night after a nine days' exhibition. It will be repeated next year under the management of the private growers, with the co-operation of the Horticultural Society of New York, the New York Florists' Club, the American Rose Society, the American Carnation Society, the American Sweet Pea Society, the International Garden Club, and the American Gladioli Society.

The attendance was close to 100,000 persons; $13,000 was awarded in prizes, and more than 100 silver cups and special gold medals. The last of the awards, a special silver cup for the most novel display by a retail florist, was made yesterday to Max Schling of Manhattan.

The chief winners among the private growers making large exhibits have been Mrs. D. Willis James, P. A. B. Widener, A. N. Cooley, John Wanamaker, Percy Chubb, J. T. and H. L. Pratt, Mrs. A. M. Booth, Mrs. F. A. Constable, J. B. Duke, Mrs. M. K. Jesup, Adolph Lewisohn, George Mason, Daniel G. Reid, Miss C. A. Bliss, C. K. G. Billings, Miss Fay, H. M. Tilford, B. H. and H. S. Borden, Miss Blanch Potter, William Zeigler, Jr., Mrs. B. B. Tuttle, and Mrs. J. Hood Wright.

SHOT 48 TRAINED HORSES.

Argentine Officials Thought "Wild West" Animals Had Glanders.

Edward Arlington, a partner in the firm of Miller Brothers of Oklahoma, which owns the "101 Ranch Wild West Show," which is to follow the circus at Madison Square Garden, arrived yesterday on the Lamport & Holt liner Vasari from South America. He said the show was at Trinidad in the West Indies. On its trip the show visited Brazil and Uruguay, where Mr. Arlington said the performers were treated well.

"In the Argentine our experiences were not so pleasant," said Mr. Arlington. "When I landed at Buenos Aires I had forty-eight fine performing horses with me, which were really pets, as they had been bred and trained on the ranch.

"The animals were put in quarantine for thirty-eight days, and one of the horses developed something that was said to be glanders by the Argentine veterinary surgeon. He ordered that all of the horses should be shot. I pleaded with the officials to segregate the horses on a ranch for six months to see if it was really glanders, which I doubted, but they would not do it."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.
THESE THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO. BEST SEATS CAN BE OBTAINED AT BOX OFFICES.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, West 42d St., near Broadway. "The House Beautiful," Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Saturday, 2:30.
A COMIC OPERA TRIUMPH
MAIDS OF ATHENS
Every red-blooded human being is fascinated by a good detective story. This one relates the pursuit of a wily, resourceful and highly picturesque Greek bandit by, not one, but two Scotland Yarders. They are twin sleuths, and their methods are unique. Unless your laughter muscles are atrophied you'll shriek with joy at their antics. An American naval captain who must capture that bandit before winning the hand of a beautiful Greek princess is also in the game. Of romance, adventure and fun there's a-plenty.
Carolyn Wells, one of America's great humorists, wrote the book and lyrics. Franz Lehar of "Merry Widow" fame furnished the music. Henry W. Savage stands sponsor for the production, so
OF COURSE IT'S A HIT

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S FANTASTIC COMEDY.
"THE LEGEND OF LEONORA."
By the author of "PETER PAN."

LYCEUM 45th St., n'r B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20.
MISS BILLIE BURKE
In a New American Comedy. "JERRY"

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38 St. Ev. 8:30. Wednesday Matinee, Popular 50c to $1.50.
JULIAN ELTINGE
In His Great Success, THE CRINOLINE GIRL
HARRIS 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20.
THE RULE OF 3

LYCEUM THEATRE SPECIAL!!
BENEFIT ACTORS' FUND.
To-day (Mon.) at 2:30
One Public Performance Only
The Stage Society of N. Y. presents
A DOUBLE BILL
"A Woman Killed With Kindness"
By THOMAS HEYWOOD
CAST INCLUDES: CHARLOTTE IVES, WM. RAYMOND, EUGENE O'BRIEN, MONTAGUE LOVE, and OTHERS.
"Granny Maumee"
A negro tragedy by Ridgley Torrence.
CAST INCLUDES: DOROTHY DONNELLY, JUNE MATHIS, LOLA CLIFTON & others.

HUDSON W. 44th St., just E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. (2 WEEKS ONLY)
MISS ANGLIN in "LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN"

LIBERTY Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
42d St., nr B'way. H. W. SAVAGE offers THE OPERETTA SENSATION,
Sari
NAVY NIGHT TO-NIGHT
QUEEN OF THE MOVIES
"ONE RIOTOUS HIT."—N. Y. American.
HANDSOMEST CHORUS IN THE WORLD.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
CYRIL MAUDE the famous English actor, in the tremendously successful comedy drama, "GRUMPY"

FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Matinees Wed'y & Sat., 2:20.
THE MISLEADING LADY

BELASCO 44 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20.
Frances Starr in "THE SECRET"

GEO. COHAN'S B'way & 42d St. Evs. 8:15. M. Pop. Mat. Wed. 50c to $1.50
POTASH & PERLMUTTER

GRAND 23 St. & 8 Av. Evs. 25c. to $1.00. Mat. Wed.
CHARLOTTE WALKER in "THE TRAIL OF THE LONESOME PINE."

YOUR MONEY BACK If You're Not Satisfied
WHEN YOU BUY AN AUTOMOBILE, A SEWING MACHINE, A SUIT OF CLOTHES, YOU INVEST in the GUARANTEED ARTICLE.
HENRY W. SAVAGE'S COMEDY OF SENTIMENT AND SUCCESS,
ALONG CAME RUTH
AT THE GAIETY THEATRE B'way and 46th Street
IS GUARANTEED
IT'S AS STANDARD A VALUE AS SILVER MARKED "STERLING"
IF IT DOES'NT MAKE YOU LAUGH
YOUR MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED

$25 Will Buy a Stylish Summer Suit
There are hundreds of patterns to select from—many Scotch and English unfinished Worsteds—Tartan effects in green, red and blue. There are neat hairline stripes in gray, blue, black and green effects.
Made to Measure, $25
The Arnheim $25 suit has an individuality and style that is hard to duplicate at any price. Samples upon request.
Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

BOOTH THEA., 45TH, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. Thurs. Mat. Best Seats $1.50.

PANTHEA
New York's Latest Sensation. A Streak of Fire Across the Theatrical Horizon.
The Thriller of the Spring Season!
Hit Every Critical Heart!
Has thills—suspense—well produced—strongly acted. —N. Y. Herald.
Kept the interest—pleased the audience. —N. Y. Sun.
Most thrilling play of the season thrillingly acted. —Judge Warren W. Foster.
Bold—melodramatic episodes. —N. Y. World.
Called Panthea before the curtain a dozen times. —N. Y. Press.
With OLGA PETROVA, GEORGE NASH, (ESPECIALLY ENGAGED,) MILTON SILLS AND EXCELLENT COMPANY! STAGED BY J. C. HUFFMAN. PRODUCED BY THE MESSRS. SHUBERT.

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43-44th. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1. Evs. 8. REOPENS THURS APRIL 9 With a Wonderful Production of "PINAFORE"
Seats selling now for first six weeks.

SHUBERT THEA., 44th, W. of B'way. Beg's 3 Mats., Wed., Fri. and Sat. To-night at 8:15.
SANA BERNARD and GABY DESLYS in THE BELLE OF BOND STREET
Wed. & Fri. Mats. Best Seats $1.50.

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
The Worldly Hope men set their Hearts upon
Turns Ashes—or it prospers; and anon,
Like Snow upon the Desert's dusty Face
Lighting a little or two—is gone.
GUY BATES POST
In the Wonderful Persian Love-Play.
"Omar The Tentmaker"
By Richard Walton Tully, author of "THE BIRD OF PARADISE."

KITTY MacKAY COMEDY THEA., W. 48th St. Evs. 8:15. MATS. TUES. & SAT. 2:15.
POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TO-MORROW

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.
THE THINGS THAT COUNT
Gives you a choke in your throat with its heart interest, ripples your lips with laughter at its fun, and carries NO MUCK.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
HIGH JINKS
with Stella Mayhew and Tom Lewis.
Longest run of any Musical Comedy this season.

WEST END 125, W. of 8 Av. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
BLANCHE RING in When Claudia Smiles With HARRY CONOR.

Manhattan Op. Ho. Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. THE LIFE OF OUR SAVIOR."
9,000 Feet Natural Color Film. Stirring descriptive Hymn Music. Admission 10c to 50c.
MANHATTAN OP. HOUSE—MAT. WED & SAT.
2 WEEKS COM. APR. 6—SEATS NOW.

Pavlowa
NOTABLE COMPANY AND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA IN THEIR ENTIRE REPERTOIRE.
DIFFERENT PROGRAM AT EACH PERFORMANCE.
PRICES 50c to $2.50. BOX SEATS, $3.00.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Burlesque Mat. To-day
Columbia Burlesquers

44TH ST. THEATRE, near B'way. Lew Fields, Prop. 'Phone, 7282—Bryant.
Evs. 8. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2. Wednesday Matinee Best Seats, $1.50.

Maxine Elliott's HELP WANTED
39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:20.
Wednesday Matinee, Best Seats $1.50.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Evs. 8 sharp.
Matinee To-morrow at 2. Best Seats $1.50.
GREATEST OF ALL WINTER GARDEN SHOWS. THE WHIRL OF THE WORLD

PRINCESS THEA., 39, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:30.
Comedy Success MARRYING MONEY

39TH ST. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:30.
Spring Fever's Laugh Cure.
Too Many Cooks
"Most deliciously human comedy that has been offered this season."—Burns Mantle, Mail.

48TH ST. THEA. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Thur. & Sat.
SEASON'S BIGGEST SUCCESS TO-DAY THURSDAY MATINEE $1.50.
Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. Laurette Taylor "PEG O' MY HEART."

ROYAL 1 blk. from 149 St. & 3 Av. Evs. 8. 25c to $1. Matinee Wed. 25c & 50c.
THE WHIP WORLD'S GREATEST MELODRAMA

HURTIG & SEAMON'S NEW THEATRE
West 125th St. Mat. Daily. Smoking Permitted. Burlesque de Luxe. GAYETY GIRLS.

B'way at 43rd St. WALLICK'S Special 50c Luncheon 12:30 to 2:30
Prize contest open to amateurs and professionals, for the Hesitation Waltz, Friday Evening, April 3. Six beautiful prizes.
Supervision of Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. D'Orc.

REISENWEBER'S
COLUMBUS CIRCLE AND 58TH ST.
DINNER, $1.00 (Every Eve.) 6 to 9 Beefsteak Dinner, $1.25
Mr. Sloane & Miss Field in Dances Nightly at 10:30. Afternoon, 4-7.
DANCING 7 P. M. TO CLOSING 5 DANCING FLOORS

Lüchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Av.

MISS JOAN SAWYER'S PERSIAN GARDEN
B'way at 50th St. Entrance on 50th St. | ATOP PALAIS DE DANSE | Phone 9260 Columbus
Dancing Nightly by Miss Sawyer & Mr. Jarrott.
Thes Dansants Wed. & Sat. Afts., 4:30 to 6:30.

NEW HOTEL THERESA
FINEST UPTOWN.
7th Av., 124th to 125th St.
ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS, ALL POINTS, AT DOOR.
Absolutely Fireproof.
LOWEST FIRE INSURANCE RATE IN CITY.
All Outside Rooms.
Single Rooms and bath, $1.50 per day and up. Double Rooms and bath, $2.50 per day. DINING ROOM ON TWELFTH FLOOR, WITH BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS. Breakfast, 50c.; Lunch, 50c.; Dinner, $1.00. SINGLE ROOMS AND BATH.....$540 2 ROOMS AND BATH.....$720 3 ROOMS, 1 OR 2 BATHS.....$1,200 Special Rates by Month and Season. $10.50 PER WEEK. We also cater for dinner parties. T. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER. 'Phone, 3270—Morningside.

Hotel Breslin Broadway at 29th St. "Dixie Room"
Palate tickling, toothsome dishes of "The Old South"—prepared by real Southern Cooks—you can get them all at the Dixie Room. Ever taste chicken okra soup, hoe cake, Southern waffles? Just as delicious and as welcome to the epicures of the "Blue" as the "Gray." Business Men's Luncheon, 11 to 3, 65c. Dinner 6:30 to 8:30 o'clock. An exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner, $1. AFTER THEATRE

Hotel Blackstone
A New Fireproof Exclusive Apartment Hotel
58th St., bet. Madison & Park Aves
Located in Best Residential Section
Now Ready for Occupancy.
Suites of 1, 2 & 3 Rooms with Bath;
ALL LARGE AND LIGHT.
Furnished or Unfurnished.
Manager on Premises or Bing & Bing, 505 Fifth Av.

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BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH STS.
LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE UPTOWN HOTEL.
Subway Station and Surface Cars at door; new "Elevated" Station, 86th St., (within two blocks.) Large, Quiet Rooms with Bath for transient or permanent residence. All the comforts of New York Hotels at one-third less cost.

Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St., 7th Av., 2:15-8:15
LAST WEEKS
MAT. TODAY
25c UP
Performance To-night 35c up.
Photoplay Sensation Victor Hugo's Epic
MISERABLES
"Surpassingly Fine"—Sun.
"Unparalleled Production."—Herald.

PROCTOR'S 5TH AVE. B'way & 28 St.
JUDITH OF BETHULIA
At 8 P. M. and 9 P. M. daily. Other Classics and Comics from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. and 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. Changed every Monday and Thursday. Mornings, 10c-25c. Nights, 15c-25c up.
23d ST., nr. 6th Av. 58TH ST., 3d Av. 125TH ST., Lex. Av.
Vaudeville de Luxe and First Run Feature Films. A Great Show. Classy Vaudeville and Superb Photo Plays. Big Gala Spring Vaudeville and Photo Play Carnival.

NEW YORK 45th St., B'way. Cont's 1-11 P.M. Mats. 10-35. Nights 10, 35, 50.
BY ARRANGEMENT WITH A. H. WOODS
LAST 100 DAYS OF NAPOLEON
"THE FLOOR ABOVE" and other features.

VITAGRAPH Broadway & 44th St. To-day, 2:30 & 8:30 P. M.
A MILLION BID and GOODNESS GRACIOUS. JOHN BUNNY & CO. (8:30 ONLY).

PARK Columbus Circle, B'way & 59th. Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 25c, 50c, 75c. Pop. Prices Nights, 25c to $1.50. CHANGE The Sensational Dramatic Success.

WEBER'S 2-4-7-9... 25c. Save the Weak! See Laura Nelson Hall in "DOPE" by Hermann Lieb.

HAMMERSTEIN'S Maurice & Walton, Brazz & Mellvye, Sam & Kitty Morton, Lesley & Dupree, Mosetti, Hollins & Co., and Lew Hearn & NY's Pet. (Closing 7 a.m.)

MADISON SQ. GARDEN; NOW
Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Doors Open 1:15 & 7:15.
CIRCUS
BARNUM & BAILEY
IN GLORIOUS, UNABRIDGED ALLIANCE WITH
"THE WIZARD PRINCE of ARABIA"
THE BIGGEST SHOW TRE WORLD HAS EVER SEEN. 1,250 PERSONS, 500 BALLET, 350 MUSICIANS, 500 ATHLETIC & ARENIC CHAMPIONS.
Mammoth Menagerie; Big Congress of Freaks.
ADMISSION TO EVERYTHING, 25c & 50c
Reserved Seats, 75c., $1, $1.50.
Private box seats, $3.50. Children under 10 half price afternoons. Box office open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
BRANCH TICKET OFFICES, (same price as at Madison Square Garden), World Travel Bureau, World Bldg.; Lehigh Valley Ticket Office, 1460 B'way; Gimbel Bros.' Store, John Wanamaker's Store, N. Y. Central Ticket Office, 121 West 125th St.; Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn.

H. H. FRAZEE'S LONGACRE 48th St., Just West of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Popular Matinee Wed. THE LAUGHING HIT OF THE CENTURY
A PAIR OF SIXES

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
THE YELLOW TICKET

COHAN & HARRIS' ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
POPULAR 50c TO $1.50 MATS. WED.
Laughs Mystery Moderate Thrills 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE COHAN'S BEST PLAY

BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149 St., E. of 3d Av. 25c to $1.00. Wed. Mat., 25c & 50c.
ELSIE FERGUSON "THE STRANGE WOMAN"

B. F. KEITH'S New York Theatres
NO MATINEES TO-DAY, OWING TO THE DEATH OF MR. B. F. KEITH.
FIRST PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT, 8:15.
COLONIAL DAILY MAT. 25c. Mr. & Mrs. Carter De Haven, Rooney & Bent, A. Baldwin Sloane & Grace Field; 7 Big Acts.
ALHAMBRA DAILY MAT. 25c. Fannie Brice, Joe Welch, Gus Edwards' Kid Kabaret, Consul & Betty & 7 big acts.
PALACE B'way & 47th St. 2000 Mat. Seats 50c. GERTRUDE HOFFMANN & CO. of 7, Ray Murray & Clifton Webb, Miss Orford's Elephants, and others.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE
TO-NIGHT & TUES., "ZAPFENSTREICH."
WED., THURS., FRI., & SAT., "DIE JUDEN."

The Romance of New Orleans
Lives today in the charming vistas of balconied mansions, picturesque courts and quaint streets, filled with the grace, fervor and animation of Creole life. Here also is the modern city with its splendid hotels, theatres and restaurants.
A temperate and bracing winter climate, with every opportunity for golf, tennis and other outdoor sports.
Southern Pacific Steamships
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NEW YORK to NEW ORLEANS
ONE WAY $40 ROUND TRIP $70 BERTH AND MEALS ON SHIP INCLUDED
Sailings Wednesdays and Saturdays. If you want variety, go by steamer, return by rail, fare is the same.
Sunset Limited
Solid Pullman Train Every Day No Extra Fare
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1158 BROADWAY Cor. 25th St. 366 BROADWAY Cor. Franklin St. 20 BROADWAY Near Rector St.
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Smart Clothes for Young Men

YOU young men are a mighty important factor in our business, important not only for what you are now but for what you will be. We want your trade now and we want it years from now. That is why we have taken such particular pains to have here the sort of clothes you will like. Our Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suits for Spring show all the newest tendencies in style. They are just the clothes for you.
Suits $18 to $50. Overcoats $18 to $40
Wallach Bros.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings.) Broadway at 29th St. (Open till 6 P. M.) 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings.)

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-day at 8. Amore Medico. Bori, Alten; Cristalli, Pini-Corsi, Cond., Toscanini; followed by Secret of Suzanne. Aida; Scotti, Cond., Polacco. Tues. at 8. ($1 to $5). Aida. Destinn, Homer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.
Wed. at 7:45. Walkmere. Gadski, Fremstad, Ober; Berger, Well, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz.
Thur. at 8. Magic Flute. Destinn, Hempel, Alten; Jorn, Goritz, Reiss, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz.
Fri. Mat. at 2:30, (50c. to $2.50.) Hansel u. Gretel. Alten, Mattfeld; Reiss, Leonhardt. Pagliacci. Fornia, Jorn, Gilly, Reschiglian. Cond. Polacco.
Fri. at 8:15. Orfeo ed Euridice. Homer, Rappold, Case, Sparkes. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. Mat. at 2. Tosca. Farrar; Caruso, Scotti, Rossi, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8. Pop. Prices. Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Case; Goritz, Althouse. Cond., Hertz.
Next Mon. at 8:15. La Traviata. Hempel, Maubourg; Cristalli, Amato. Cond., Polacco.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues., Apl. 7, at 7:45. Walkuere. Gadski, Fremstad, Homer; Berger, Well, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE | CENTRAL PARK HOUSE | WEST 62D ST.
Nights at 8. Mat. To-day at 2:30.
To-night Last Performance. "MARTHA."
Week Beg. Tues. Night. "THAIS."
"Natoma" postponed to week beg. Apr. 14.

MR. & MRS. VERNON CASTLE
In their FAMOUS MODERN DANCES, Preceded by a Superb Musicale.
Mme. Frances ALDA Cassini, 'Cellist. Frank La Forge, Pianist.
GRAND BALL ROOM, HOTEL ASTOR. WEDNESDAY EVG., APRIL 1ST.
GENERAL DANCING BY THE AUDIENCE.
Seats at R. E. Johnston's office, 1451 B'way. Also Tyson & McBride's Ticket Agencies. Most brilliant public affair of its kind.

CARNEGIE HALL. Tues. Aft., Mar. 31, at 3
The Wonderful English Contralto
Clara Butt
AND KENNERLEY RUMFORD, Baritone.
75c. to $2.50. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.

NEWMAN TRAVELTALKS
COLORED VIEWS—MOTION PICTURES
New Amsterdam Theatre West 42 St. TO-DAY MAT. AT 3 | FLORENCE & VENICE
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Apr. 4th, at 2:30.
Last Piano Recital—JOSEF
HOFMANN
Steinway Piano. (Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.)
CARNEGIE HALL, Wed. Ev., Apr. 1, 8:15.
SECOND SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT—THE
Schola Cantorum
OF NEW YORK.
KURT SCHINDLER, Musical Director, and NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Seats $2.00 to 75c. Mgt. ANTONIA SAWYER.

JARDIN DE DANSE Matinee Teas 3:30 to 6:30 | 8:30 TO CLOSING
CARNIVAL OF DANCING STARS.
Triumphal Return CARLOS SEBASTIAN.
MLLE. LA GAI, LEROY & MONE, ETC.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Eve., April 4, at 8:15.
Medvedieff Recital of Jewish Folk Songs.
TICKETS $2.50-75c. AT BOX OFFICE.
Steinway Piano Used.

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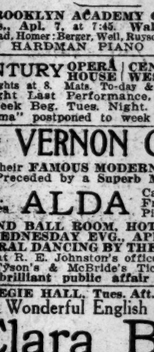
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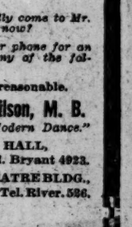
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